The New-York Times.

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THE THREE BATTLES.

Engagements of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Official Reports of Two Battles from Both Sides.

Fighting from Morning Till Night on the 1st inst.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

Violation of Belgian Neutrality by the Belligerents.

The Intruders Compelled to Lay Down Their Arms.

Humanity of the Belgians to the Wounded.

Official Report of the Battle of Gravellotte.

PARIS NOTES.

The Prussians Caught in a Trap at Courcelles—The Affair at Carignan—A Bishop Carrying a White Flag Killed—King William.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 2—Evening.—Paris breathes freely to-night. The success of the French arms at Courcelles and Carignan settles the question of the abandonment of the siege at the capital.

A TRAP.

At Courcelles BAZAINE caught Prince CHARLES in a trap; wrote letters to fall into his hands saying the troops were starving, and if not relieved must surrender. Prince CHARLES advanced confidently at the head of his cavalry, and a regiment, flying purposely before him, drew him into an ambuscade, and nearly all of the flescorps of cavalry were cut to pieces.

CARIGNAN.

At Carignan McMAHON defeated the left wing and centre of the enemy and forced the right wing to retreat.

PRUSSIAN OUTRAGES ON CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Bishop of Verdun was killed on the 28th while carrying a white flag. There is terrible vindictiveness against the Prussians for the outrages on the Catholic churches. The war is degenerating into one of religion and races.

The King of Prussia is reported to be insane.

THE BATTLES IN THE NORTH.

Official Accounts of the Recent Operations—French Reports of the Battles of Tuesday and Wednesday.

PARIS, Sept. 1—Midnight.—The Ministry has just given the following news to the public, in the absence of official reports from the Generals commanding in the north-east:

THE BATTLE OF AUG. 30.

From a multitude of telegraphic dispatches received from various Belgian towns, under date of Aug. 31, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, are extracted the following details, which bear the character of probability: On the 30th ult. a series of engagements occurred between Marshal McMAHON's army and the enemy, near the City of Mézières, lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. Our troops were attacked by the Prussians from the woody heights of Stonne—a position we had but recently evacuated, and which the enemy immediately occupied. The attack, which was vigorous at first, forced our army to a retrograde movement, but we soon (at 9 o'clock in the afternoon) took the offensive again, and retained it till 7 o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the operations. After nightfall we recrossed the Meuse, in order to form again near Douchery, a few miles east of Mézières. The engagements of this, the first day's fighting, have cost us sensible losses, although we have inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians. The infantry of the Marne particularly distinguished itself and performed prodigies of valor. The Prussians burned the town of Monson, in that neighborhood, and killed most of the inhabitants.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF AUG. 31.

On the next day, the 31st, the Prussians again took the offensive at 7 o'clock in the morning, on the left bank of the Meuse, between the towns of Douzy and Douchery. Our forces retreated slowly until Marshal McMAHON had drawn the Prussians into the angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights on the left side of the river. Here the Prussians experienced very serious losses, and were compelled, on account of the murderous fire, to retreat. They effected this about noon, withdrawing toward Villemontry. After several unsuccessful attempts they at last succeeded in placing themselves on the opposite side of the Meuse. On the morning of the 31st Marshal McMAHON crossed the Meuse at Monson. This furnishes a direct contradiction of the dispatch of King WILLIAM to Queen AUGUSTA, which announced that he had "repulsed" the troops under the command of Marshal McMAHON "beyond the Meuse." Everything seems to indicate that the engagements will be renewed today (1st) in the same section of country.

Prussia's Official News Slowly Received—Confirmation of Some Points in the French Reports.

BERLIN, Sept. 2—1 P. M.—The official news is still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, in which both sides suffered heavy losses. On Wednesday the Prussians assumed the offensive, but were driven by Marshal McMAHON under the guns of Sedan, where they suffered terribly before they succeeded in passing the river. Marshal McMAHON moved to Monson on the morning of Wednesday. Yesterday the encounters were renewed probably.

The Flight of Thursday, Sept. 1—Defeat of the French—10,000 Driven into Belgium and Disarmed—Wounded Removed to Belgium—Dispatch of the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 2—2:30 P. M.—The following official dispatch, dated at Bouillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day, (Sept. 2,) is just made public: The battle yesterday was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Mézières. The Prussians now occupy Givonne, a few miles to the north-east of Sedan.

ENCROACHMENT ON BELGIAN TERRITORY.

Some 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French Army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake.

A body of 2,500 French infantry and 300 cavalry, with two cannon, camp equipage and other material, took refuge in Belgium. Some wounded Prussians, who also fled into Belgian territory, have been taken to Bruges, where they are carefully attended to.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—Rumors of French reverses continue to come in. Throngs of French soldiers, who crossed into Belgian territory, have been disarmed and sent into camp at Beverloo.

FRENCH CHARGES THANKS HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES yesterday thanked his troops on the battle-field for their gallantry. The Fourth Army, composed of the Landwehr, has already distinguished itself.

KING WILLIAM'S DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The following dispatch from the King to Queen AUGUSTA has just been made public:

SEDAN, Sept. 1—8 o'clock Afternoon.—The battle has raged since 5½ o'clock this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Corps and the Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city.

A DISPATCH FROM THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* vouches for the truth of the following report:

"A gigantic battle has been in progress since Wednesday morning near the forest of Ardenne. The following dispatch from the Emperor reached the Empress Thursday afternoon: 'All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed.' This obtains some color from the Bouillon telegram already sent, and is uncontradicted by the Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a date." The correspondent of the *Standard* at Sedan is equally positive of the French success.

Other Reports of the Fighting—Seven Thousand French Captured—Bazaine.

MUNICH, Sept. 1.—The Bavarian Ministers have received the following dispatch, dated near Beaumont, Tuesday: A battle has just occurred, in which we were victorious. The French were driven over the Meuse. The First Bavarian Corps participated successfully, one battalion capturing two guns.

WEDNESDAY'S ENCOUNTER.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The following dispatch, dated Aug. 31, is just made public at Berlin: As the successes of Wednesday covered so wide a region, the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses and 7,000 prisoners.

FRENCH DISARMED ON BELGIAN SOIL.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Last night the frontier guard captured, disarmed and ushered two hundred French on Belgian territory, near Sedan.

BAZAINE CO-OPERATING WITH M'MAHON.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—From the German official account of the battle at Metz it appears that Marshal BAZAINE was evidently acting in concert with Marshal McMAHON. The battle lasted a day and a night. BAZAINE was driven back after a display of the greatest valor. The loss of life on both sides was terrific. The Fourth Landwehr fought gallantly. The Fourth Army Corps was congratulated by Prince FREDERIC CHARLES on the victory.

LONDON, Sept. 2—4½ P. M.—Dispatches from private sources announce that on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Marshal BAZAINE undertook to cut his way out from the shelter of the fortifications of Metz. The battle lasted all that day and the next evening, when, on Thursday morning, he was again driven within the walls. The losses were extremely severe on both sides.

THE AFFAIR AT ATTIGNY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The French troops which engaged the Prussians at Attigny, were reinforcements which left Paris on the 27th and 28th August for Marshal McMAHON. They were conveyed by rail from Paris to Rethel, and marched thence to Montmédy.

WAR NEWS IN PARIS.

Letters of Correspondents—Removal of Do Failly Demanded—Mezieres and Sedan—Non-Combatants at Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Paris journals all publish letters from correspondents today, corroborating the news previously published on the success to our arms. The Prussians, however, are so numerous that the battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements. Uncertain and contradictory reports circulate regarding the movements of the armies and the recent battles. Count PALIKAO, in the Corps Legislatif, today, declared he had received no official news from McMAHON or BAZAINE, and he had no communication to make to the Chamber. At the Bourse, and in all circles here, fears are expressed that the French soldiers have been outnumbered. But dispatches received via Belgium, represent that McMAHON has been successful, and that BAZAINE, having received full supplies of provisions and ammunition, occupies a good position. It is believed that fighting has been going on all day today. Dispatches from Arlon, dated yesterday, say the fortresses of Mézières and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of Prussians if an attempt is made to besiege them. The French journals call attention to the fact that, although the Prussians have much to say on the battle-field of the 30th, when Gen. DE FAILLY was repulsed, they make little mention of that of the 31st, when McMAHON repulsed their left and centre. They also demand the dismissal of Gen. FAILLY, whose management of the *corps d'armée* betrayed great incapacity in the recent battle.

FRENCH INVASION OF GERMANY.

It is reported here that a large French Army, under command of Gen. DOUAY, has entered the territory of Baden. In Brittany, recently, 72,000 volunteers partook of the communion in one day, on the eve of enrolling themselves in the army.

NON-COMBATANTS ON STRASBOURG.

It is said here today, that the old people, women and children of Strasbourg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in an old cloister, recently discovered.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Health of the Emperor Critical—A London Physician Summoned.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *British Medical Journal* says: "Dr. HOWITT, of St. George's Hospital, has been summoned to France to attend the Emperor."

LONDON, Sept. 2—4½ P. M.—The death of the Emperor NAPOLEON is rumored this afternoon, but the particulars are so conflicting that the effect on the Exchange is not marked.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The French Emperor, attended by NELATON and other eminent surgeons, is now with Marshal McMAHON.

PARIS, Sept. 2—Evening.—The Prince Imperial is expected at Maubeuge from Avesnes.

SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

Another Sortie by the Garrison—Important Losses to the Prussians.

MOUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 2—Noon.—The siege of Strasbourg continues. A sortie by the garrison was made at 4 o'clock in the morning. The French opened with a very strong but not well directed fire along the whole front, when a vigorous artillery fire ensued. The loss sustained by the Prussians are not yet known, but they are considered unimportant. At the same time the French made a sortie upon the island of Wonken, and toward the railway station. Col. REUSS, with the First Battalion of Second Baden Grenadiers, drove back the enemy from the railway into the fortress. Capt. GRAEF, of this Regiment, fell and about fifty men were killed and wounded. The attack on Wonken was repulsed by the Thirtieth Regiment. One French officer and four chasseurs were taken prisoners. Lieut. von VERDER was wounded. The second parallel is nearly completed.

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

Official Reports Since Entering Frenchmen up to Date—Detailed Report of the Operations Above that City—Dreadful Slaughter—Stubborn Resistance of the French—The Battle of Gravelotte.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The following is the official report of the campaign from the commencement up to the battles around Metz:

SAARBRUCKEN.

On the 6th of August the First Prussian Army found itself between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, facing the Second French Corps, occupying Spicherin Heights, near Saarbrücken. The Fourteenth Division attacked as the French were preparing to leave on the trains, and was supported by the Fifteenth Division and some portions of the Second Army, under Gen. STEINMETZ. A bloody victory was achieved and 2,000 prisoners captured. FREDERICK retired from Forbach to Metz, leaving his baggage, private stores of champagne, pontoon train, camp kitchen, and other material.

THE BATTLE OF THE 16TH AT METZ.

Meanwhile the First Corps moved on Metz, waiting for the Second Army, which had to lay a railway track as it moved along. On the 14th of August the First Army was placed thus: the First Corps with the Second Division near Etang, between Metz and Boulay, with another division near Courcelles, between Metz and Avold; the Seventh Corps with the Thirteenth Division near Lange; the Fourteenth Division near Donnarville; the Eighth Corps, in reserve, near the village of Vionville; the Third Division, on the left wing, near St. Barbe; its First Cavalry near Frontigny; the advance post close to the French line, scarcely a German mile from Metz. While the main body was encamped on the banks of the Nied, the enemy had occupied, with considerable force, the small water-courses between Colombey and Doncourtly. The movements of the enemy about 4 o'clock led to a reconnoissance. An energetic resistance was encountered; the enemy developed great strength, and Gen. MANTEUFFEL, of the First Corps, and Gen. ZOERNOW, of the Seventh, engaged promptly, Gen. GOLTZ's brigade, of the Seventh Corps, in advance. The First Division advanced toward Colombey, and was soon involved in a very violent combat, but maintained itself until the Ostsen Brigade came up fronting a force far outnumbering it. Gen. ZOERNOW arrived at 5 o'clock to the east of Colombey, taking the command in chief and advancing the whole corps. At 6 o'clock all of GLUMER's division was engaged near Colombey, maintaining itself with difficulty against a superior force. At 7 o'clock KAMEK's division was concentrated at Marsselly. At that moment six batteries were engaged, with others in reserve. To extricate and sustain GLUMER and ZOERNOW, at 6 o'clock WOYRAU's brigade was sent to attack the enemy's right near Colombey. The brigade, with splendid bravery, drove the enemy, enabling the Ostsen Brigade to occupy the wood on the north of Colombey. The Twenty-seventh Brigade remained intact as a reserve. At about 8½ o'clock, the enemy withdrew at all points. In the meantime the Seventh Corps, with the advance of the First, advanced under the cover of cavalry near to the roads connecting Avold with Metz, and Etang with Metz. The corps opened the attack with the First Division near Montboix, and the Second near Rozonville. The enemy in force attempting to advance on the latter point was repulsed with force by the prompt service of the corps of artillery, and by the reserves of infantry. Darkness closed the fight. On the extreme left the First Division of Horse approached Mercy le Haut, their battery advancing with pauses to fire. The Thirty-sixth Regiment of the Ninth, belonging to the left wing of the Second Army, had advanced on the east on the same line. At the extreme right the Third Division of cavalry advanced to Ogy, where its battery opened on the enemy north of Scrigny. At 8 o'clock the enemy recolled at all points from the left bank of the Moselle under the guns of Metz. The pursuit was stopped by the fire from the guns of the fortress. The field was covered with the French dead. Few prisoners were taken and few trophies, owing to the activity of the fortress, the heavy fire of which tore through the Prussian masses. Gen. STEINMETZ, who came in, was in time to give orders for the night and the following day, and to prepare for a renewal of the conflict. The result was that the enemy, in one quarter, was driven from the river back into the fortress; in another quarter a large body was left to retreat on Paris and fall into the hands of the Second Army, which was moving rapidly on the left bank of the Moselle, leaving the First Corps and two divisions of cavalry on the east of Metz. The army next day moved to the left without resistance, passing the Moselle at Arry and Corny.

OPERATIONS OF THE 17TH.

On the 17th the corps was beyond Ais sur Moselle; the Eighth and Ninth Corps at Gorze, while the Second Army was marching rapidly toward Mets on the Verdun road. After the victorious fights at Vionville and Flavigny, the task of the First Army this day was to act as the right of all the lines of attack, holding the left bank of the Moselle, while the Second Army moved so that the front would extend from the north toward the east, thus bringing the First and Second Armies between Metz and Paris. On the 17th no offensive movement was made, the Prussians resting in a sheltered position near Gravellotte; the Seventh Corps contenting itself with repelling a slight reconnoissance near the forest of Vaux. At this moment Gen. STEINMETZ, reconnoitering at the south of Gravellotte in the forest of Ognotti, discovered the enemy, three corps strong, encamped on the heights north of Gravelotte. The farms of St. Hubert and Point du Jour, were occupied about noon. Gen. STEINMETZ, hearing a cannonade at Verneville, and having been advised that the head of the Ninth Corps was engaged, gave orders to resume the attack. The Seventh Corps deployed on the south and east of the heights of Gravelotte. A formidable artillery practice followed, presenting an imposing spectacle. Fifty cannon presently augmented to eighty, opened on the enemy's batteries, while advancing steadily along the high-road was a *mitrailleur*, whence fire was opened on the reconnoitering party. Strong outposts, well sustained, were placed. The enemy made no serious attack that day.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELLOTTE.

On the 18th the First Army remained quiet, the enemy equally so. While the Second Army advanced to Verneville and Marte-aux-Chênes to renew the fight up the hill, STEINMETZ and staff remained by the batteries under a shower of projectiles. But hardly had an hour passed before the French batteries grew silent, and the French began to retire. The infantry of the Seventh Corps in the meantime rested in a woody gorge between Gravellotte and Point du Jour; but GOLTZ's brigade, posted near Ars to guard the Moselle Valley, was already engaged in combat. It took the village of Vaux and the heights of Fusey, where it sustained itself. In the meantime, the Seventh and Eighth Corps, coming from Rezonville, opened the attack with heavy artillery practice, while the First Division of Cavalry took the first sheltered position behind it, and the infantry attacked the enemy in the wood of Genevaux. Again the enemy's guns were silenced, while the infantry encountered an obstinate resistance in the Genevaux woods, where the fight continued for hours. Owing to the density of the wood, the hostile forces intermixed, and Germans and French frequently fired into their own ranks. Emerging at last from the wood, the Prussians carried the heights and the farm of St. Hubert with severe loss. Further advance was impossible on this side. The French artillery was withdrawn, and the Prussian guns became silent. About 8 o'clock, supposing the enemy gone, STEINMETZ ordered HARTMANN's cavalry across the defile with two horse batteries and the Fourth Uhlans and pursue. This was effected at 4 P. M. The pursuers found that the enemy had not retreated, but was sheltered from the cannonade by the troops which had advanced. Our men encountered a murderous fire from chassepots, cannon and mitrailleuses. Dead and wounded instantly cumbered the road. The Prussian batteries were reopened, sheltering the cavalry. The duel continued till dark, when, leaving a force on the field, the Prussian main body fell back. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Prussian artillery reopened; the French replying until silenced. At the left, between Verneville and Armanvilliers, the infantry fire alone was heard at first; but soon the artillery began, showing the approach of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES; the German infantry held firmly, awaiting the support of the artillery, and kept the enemy busy. The French all day used the chassepot from the trenches at 2,300 yards, inflicting dismay and severe losses. But they were, nevertheless, in a desperate condition, and being surrounded and attacked on all sides, their only chance was to retreat to the fortress. At 7 o'clock in the evening they made one more effort to cut through our lines to Paris. Line after line of riflemen firing over each other's shoulders, and shouting wildly, rushed from the heights to the ravine through the trees. The Prussian infantry, thinned and weakened, wavered. The moment was critical, but the artillery providentially opened, and hurled back with slaughter the assailants. The Prussians then assumed the offensive. Reinforcements happily arrived; the King having approached and dispatched the Pomeranian corps, that had never been under fire, to the front. Its aid was decisive. Rushing forward and firing, it carried the heights, winning the day.

On the 19th the enemy took refuge in Metz.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Prussian Prospects of Entering the City—The Armament of the Works—Other Preparations for Defense.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—WILLIAM H. RUSSELL writes: "Last week nothing could possibly have checked the Prussian advance on Paris, but now that the fortifications have been so enlarged and strengthened, an entrance there is hardly possible."

DREAD OF THE RIFLED CANNON.

The urgency of the Prussian advance is ascribed to her anxiety to reach Paris before the new rifled naval artillery, which is now concentrating from the fleets, could be moved into position there. Experts regard these guns as murderous weapons.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

The Paris papers notice angrily that Prussian victories strengthen the London Stock Market; also, that Prince HUMBERT (the Crown Prince of Italy) and his wife have congratulated Prussia on her successes.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Monde* says that five well-trained gunners have been assigned to each of the three thousand guns mounted on the Paris fortifications. An ample supply of ammunition is also provided. The authorities are organizing additional fire companies to be in readiness to act in case of the bombardment of the city.

A VIOLINIST "AU VIOLON."

VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist, has been arrested by mistake as a spy.

TURCOS FROM ALGERIA.

A large force of Turcos has arrived at Toulon from Algeria in magnificent order. Another large force of Kabyles is coming, all of whom have been equipped and mounted at their own expense. They are numerous enough to form a *corps d'armée*.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Council of State at Paris think of fixing the price of bread and provisions, owing to the rapacity of the dealers.

GUN-BOATS.

A fleet of gun-boats is going up the Seine. The banks of the river are covered with excited crowds, who cheer the fleet as it passes.

THE CHAMBERS.

The *Pays* makes a demand that the Chambers separate until after the war, owing to the fact that too much time has been taken up in useless inquiries, which disturb and impede the action of the Government.

Insanity of the King of Prussia—Illness of M. Thiers—The Corps Legislatif—Reported Death of the Bishop of Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The journals state that the reported insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed. A number of Germans were arrested today for non-compliance with the order to leave Paris.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

M. THIERS has not appeared in the Chambers for two days. He is known to be ill. In the Corps Legislatif, today, the Minister of the Interior submitted a proposition that officers and sub-officers of the National Guard be elected from among former soldiers. The measure was declared urgent, and was adopted. Deputy CREMIEUX proposed a delay in the payment of commercial effects for two months instead of one month, as already provided for, which was also declared urgent, and adopted.

The Bishop of Strasbourg is reported to have died yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Non-Military Prisoners of War—The Maid Into Germany—The Bavarians at Beaumont.

CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE, France, Sept. 1.—The following proclamation was published here today: "Every person taken by the Prussians must, in order to be regarded a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, attached demonstrably to some flag in an organized corps of a military character, proved by a military insignia, uniform, &c. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German prisons."

THE RAID INTO GERMANY.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Prefect of the Department of Bas-Rhin announces to the Government that on the 31st of August (Wednesday) the sharp-shooters, accompanied by a body of Custom-House officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasbourg and captured five large boats fastened on the Baden shore. These contained much valuable property.

BAVARIAN VALOR.

MUNICH, Sept. 2.—There is intense delight among all classes of people at the prowess exhibited by the Bavarian Corps in the German Army in the battles near Beaumont. Flags are flying from the public buildings and elsewhere, and the citizens have paraded the streets with bands of music, banners and transparencies. The Government authorities were enthusiastically cheered. Yesterday there was a reunion of the Liberal Deputies in the Chambers to respond to a Convocation of Notables, who were in session at Berlin. King LOUIS was duly notified. A congratulatory telegram was sent to King WILLIAM on the field of battle, as well as to the Berlin meeting. The King, in reply to the felicitations, expressed his joy and thanks for the confidence of Bavaria, and assured the Deputies that the chance of the giants would result to the honor of Bavaria and Germany.

Vigorous Prosecution of the War Urged by Prussians—London Journalism the Dark—Partition—Antwerp Ready.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 2.—The Corporation of this city, and the commercial and other civic organizations have united in an address to the King of Prussia as chief of the German Confederation, urging His Majesty to reject any overtures of mediation and to prosecute the war until permanent peace can be secured. A similar address has been adopted and will be presented to the King of Saxony.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London journals are sadly perplexed by the late war dispatches. They say a new encounter seems to have occurred, yesterday, near Sedan, favoring the French; but this, nor nothing else, prevents the Prussians from going to Paris. They are practically unresisted. The *Times* says: "The Prussians, finding their enemies still strong in numbers, have been obliged to remain near the fortified towns in order to watch them."

The *Examiner* says: "If the mad policy of 1814 toward France—a policy of partition and repression—is intended, the safety of Europe demands that France be guaranteed against dishonor and dismemberment, and it is to be hoped the Czar will interpose to preserve the balance of power."

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—This city is prepared for attack. Thirty-six hundred cannon are mounted for the defence of the city and the Scheldt.

Announcement of the Blockade by the French Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is a notice of the blockade of the coast of Prussia and of the German States in the North Sea, as officially communicated by the Department of State:

We, the undersigned, Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief the naval forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the North Sea, in consideration of the state of war existing between France and Prussia, together with the States of the North German Confederation, acting in accordance with the powers belonging to me, declare that from the 13th day of August, 1870, the coast of Prussia and of the North German Confederation, extending from the Island of Baltrum to the north of the Elder, with its ports, harbors, roads and creeks, is held in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed under our command, and that a delay of ten days will be granted to friendly or neutral vessels in order to finish taking in their cargoes and to leave the blockaded ports. The geographical limits of this blockade are: The meridian of five degrees east longitude from Paris as far as the parallel of 54° 3' from Paris, north latitude; the parallel, as far as the longitude of 5° 45' from Paris; then the meridian of 5° 45', as far as the parallel of 54° 3' of latitude; finally, this latter parallel as far as the coast.

Steps will be taken against any vessel endeavoring to violate said blockade in accordance to the International law, and to the treaties in force with neutral Powers.

On board of the *Magnanime*, an iron-clad frigate of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, stationed between the English Island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, Aug. 12, 1870.

The Vice-Admiral commanding in chief.

(Signed,) FOURICHON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

The Battle Near Sedan—The Prussian Position—The Relenguered Fortresses.

The London papers are reported as being completely befogged regarding the late events of the campaign. Though possessing data still more extensive for our guidance, it would be useless to pretend to a greater degree of certainty. Since the discussion of the dogma of infallibility we know of no subject which has so completely baffled the researches of correspondents and news-mongers than, say the movements of Marshal BAZAINE. A fortnight ago it was the Crown Prince of Prussia who was the *deus ex machina* of the campaign, being reported in half a dozen different places at the same time. But since then his ubiquity has been more than matched by that of the commander of what was once—apparently so long ago—called the French Army of the Rhine. The critical reader of the daily dispatches will not have failed to observe statements regarding him to the following effect: He never was shut up in Metz; he has not been able for fourteen days to stir outside of it; he was in communication with McMAHON; he never was anything of the kind; he defeated STEINMETZ; he was defeated by him; he was at Etain, at Verdun, near lately still at Montmedy, and still more recently he has beaten the Crown Prince on the same day that he is reported "cribbed, cabined and confined" within the great fortress on the Moselle. The most remarkable feature of the case is, that while a few days are sufficient to clear up occurrences about any other actor in the great drama, the role of BAZAINE is still involved in all the hopeless contradictions we have quoted.

The movements of McMAHON are, fortunately, better defined. It is now clear that the Tuesday's defeat at Beaumont was not the decisive affair claimed by the Prussians, but it is difficult at present to say whether the Wednesday's attack upon the Prussian left and centre was the victory which McMAHON is said to have reported it was. As we have already indicated, his movement toward Verdun was itself a confession of inability to effect the junction with BAZAINE, which could only have been done by a movement in the opposite direction. On Wednesday he evidently advanced for a distance of about five miles from Beaumont along the left bank of the Meuse, and crossed thence to Monson, on the right bank, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, situated nine miles south-east of Sedan, with which it is connected by the great frontier highway. On the road to Sedan he was attacked by the Prussians, and by drawing them within range of the guns of the fortress, succeeded in inflicting severe losses upon them. The Prussians, however, claim, as will be observed, to have made extensive captures, both in men and war material. On Thursday the fighting was resumed near Sedan. The area of the conflict appears to have been marked by the strip of territory eight miles in breadth, which separates Sedan from the Belgian fortress, a road connects the French frontier with Bouillon, in Belgium, from which the dispatches are dated. Close to the frontier, the ground is hilly and thickly covered with wood, a fact which may account for the retreat of a large body of French troops in that direction, and their consequent detention in Belgian territory. This fact alone proves pretty conclusively that the battle of Thursday ended in a Prussian victory. The occupation by the Prussians of a position at Givonne, about three miles north of Sedan, goes to sustain the same view, and the retreat of the French to Mézières (about twelve miles to the north-east) would of course follow as a necessary consequence. It is, however, necessary to point out that the Paris dispatches claim the fighting of Thursday to have ended in a Prussian defeat.

As to the capacity of Sedan and Mézières to occupy the attention of a large body of the Prussians, that must obviously depend upon their capacity to inflict a considerable army, as the tactics of the enemy have already shown that this is the only reason which will induce them to take any great pains with a siege. But this purpose neither of the frontier fortresses are well-fitted. Both are, however, very strong places; Mézières, situated on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, being especially formidable, and having sustained sundry celebrated historical sieges. It seems highly probable that if McMAHON must retreat, he will be unlikely to leave any considerable portion of his command behind him. He is more likely to fall back by the valley of the Aisne toward Soissons, and thence in the last resort, either to meet the Prussians under the guns of Paris, or retire behind their shelter. Though the confidence of the capital is probably premature, it is obvious that the movements still in progress on the Meuse may materially modify the Prussian plan of campaign.

WAR NOTES.

A characteristic gift has been made to the Thirteenth Chasseurs Regiment of Saxony by the firm of GEBRUER BROTHERS, of Meissen, consisting of an order upon the house of EUGENE CLIQUOT, of Rheims, (of champagne fame,) for six bottles of champagne for each officer and one for every private soldier, payable when the Prussian Army enters Rheims.

The Postmaster-General at Berlin has issued orders that all letters of French prisoners filed be forwarded free of postage if indorsed by the military employes as such.

The war trophies, consisting of mitrailleuses, cannon, flags and banners, taken on the battle-field, are exhibited in the Court-house, Berlin. Prizes are given by the Government for all such trophies obtained. For every cannon, $200 gold; for every flag, $150 gold.

A Mr. GRUMBERG, of Berlin, has prepared a new kind of food for the use of soldiers in the field. It consists of pea-meal mixed with fat and meat, and made up into sausages, so as to be easily carried. When cooked it forms a highly nutritious food of meat and vegetables combined.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, (Capt. GUEBNE,) has made an appropriation of $1,000 of its funds, in aid of the wounded and crippled Germans, and the widows and orphans of the killed, and directed the Secretary to send that amount to the North German Consul-General for transmission to Berlin. In the Seventeenth Ward, which has a large patriotic population, the contributions are very active and quite successful. During the past week $604 70 were collected, of which $100 35 were raised by Mrs. BURL alone who displays more activity and patriotism than all the rest. Thus far $626 have been collected in the Seventeenth Ward, of which $600 have already been transmitted to the Consul-General. The editor of the German New-York *Demokrat* received $1,000, collected by the Germans of Erie, Penn., which was transmitted to the Treasurer of the General Patriotic Aid Society in this City. The Germans of Orange, N. J., have paid over to the Consul another installment of funds collected by them, amounting to $650.

The French National Subscription.

The French national subscription in aid of the wounded of the French armies, is vigorously continued in different parts of the country. The French residents of Louisville, Ky., have raised $1,208 65, which has been transmitted to the Committee in this City in a check, drawn on Messrs. OPDYKE & CO., and Mr. ABOT, the agent, who made the remittance, announces that more will be forthcoming, although the French population of Louisville is limited.

M. GEDDY, the President of the French Committee in this City, has received from M. MAVATIER, in Newark, $300, raised among the French there. A Provisional Committee has been formed at Newark, composed of Messrs. MARQUE, BOTT and NAVATIER, who are making arrangements for a meeting on Monday evening. M. NICHOUX, of Montgomery, Ala., has transmitted to this City $100, raised in that city by the French domiciled there.

The French national subscription at San Francisco has reached the sum of $10,000, in gold.

The Irish Directory.

Some seven or eight Irish clubs are in the course of organization in different parts of the City, numbering in the aggregate, about 500 members. The object of these clubs is to appoint delegates to form a council, which shall have the power to choose an Irish Directory similar to that which existed in 1848, and for similar purposes. From this movement are rigorously excluded all leaders who have been concerned in the late disturbances. Last evening a meeting was held at No. 114 East Broadway, and the Seventh Ward Club was formally organized by the election of Mr. RICHARD WALTERS President, and Mr. LAWRENCE WELSH Secretary. This club numbers about fifty members.

A Missouri Triple Murder—Arrest of the Supposed Murderers After a Hunt of Two Years.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 26th says: "On the night of Nov. 1, 1868, FRANCIS W. NEWLAND, his wife HANNAH, and their child SAMUEL LINCOLN, twelve months old, were murdered in Webster County, a matter of six miles distant from Marshfield, Mo. What they were worth at the time of the atrocious proceeding was something like $1,600 in cash, and several head of cattle. This was the price of three lives. A farmer walking for exercise, the morning following the murder, discovered the corpse of Mr. NEWLAND lying in the copse in a pool of blood which reddened the sod for yards; another farmer, four days subsequently, stumbled over the body of his wife by the wayside, mangled, evidently by a ponderous club, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The boy, SAMUEL LINCOLN NEWLAND was never found. Horror was depicted most vividly, as a matter of course, upon the countenances of the villagers, and gossip hopped from mouth to mouth in the most approved fashion. But never a word was whispered that might indicate the perpetrator or perpetrators of a wholesale butchery. About three months after, a family, composed of CHARLES WALLER and his wife HANNAH, left Marshfield and domiciled in a small town in Rock County. Their record in Marshfield was good—good enough, in fact, to have attracted the good opinion of the unnamed family, who engaged them to work, and, in fact, they worked in NEWLAND's house when the affair occurred. But who would suspect these people? S. A. HARSHBARGER, a plain farmer, rather stout, but sharp as a needle, as will be shown, and a friend of the NEWLAND family besides. Well, he was a cousin of the murdered man. This gentleman followed the WALLER family to Rock County, whence he was gratified by the sight, upon their newly-purchased land, of the identical cattle missing from the Newland estate in Marshfield. Thriving apparently under the shadow of the grave crime of a triple murder, the WALLER family moved away northward to Beaver Creek, a distance of about fifty-five miles. Here they remained for a time, when they departed to Faribault, Minn., where the enterprising amateur detective followed and arrested them upon last Thursday. Upon the woman he found a piece of the sheared plaid worn by the wife of Mr. NEWLAND before the murder. They arrived in this city yesterday, in company with their captor, and, having stayed during the afternoon in the Union House, on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, left at 6 o'clock for the scene of the tragical affair, lost almost to recollection under the mist of two dozen months, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. The man WALLER is about forty-five years of age, has a right hand sawed off above the knuckles, and, a mouthful of tobacco to the contrary notwithstanding, looked decidedly dejected yesterday. The woman WALLER is about forty years of age, and appeared perfectly passive, though when arrested she displayed an indignation rarely displayed by women other than those who are strong-minded, and unusually so."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Three horse thieves were sentenced here today, by Judge GEORGE, as follows: LORENZO KELLMER to six years, CHARLES BENDER to six years, and JOHN W. BRADY to four years in the Penitentiary.... The revenue-cutter *Dexter*, Capt. GONZALES, arrived here to-night, en route to Albany to search for smugglers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 2.—The suit of the Northern Railroad vs. The Concord Railroad resulted today in the appointment of OSMYN STEARNS and FREDERICK SMITH receivers, pending the final decision of the case.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—JOHN GILLIGAN was run over and killed today by a train on the Maine Railroad.... EDWARD SLATER, aged eight years, was killed in East Boston today by a pile of lumber falling on him.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—The confectionery of C. EMMERT was totally destroyed, and the dry-goods stock of L. JACOBS and BALDWIN & BROS. was considerably damaged by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000; fully insured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—The report sent hence a week ago that AMOS B. TALLMAN, who was killed on the Hudson River Railroad train at Sing Sing, was accompanied at the time by a girl, with whom he had eloped, proves on investigation, to be unfounded.

DETROIT, Mich. Sept. 2.—The steamer Waseloe arrived here this evening with the excursionists returning from the springs of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road. They had a delightful run through the lakes. The steamer starts immediately for Erie, and the party will reach their homes probably on Tuesday.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Declaration of a Minister—Conference of Bishops—Protests Against the Infallibility Dogma—Honors to Admiral Farragut's Memory—Cholera in Russia.

STUTTGARDT, Sept. 2.—Baron VARNBULER

YALE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The Second Expedition—An Important Discovery—The Tertiary Strata—The Lost Found—A Field for Geologists.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

In the angle formed by the junction of the north and south branches of the Platte lies a country hitherto unknown to science. Along both rivers run well-known trails to the West, and between the two the Central Pacific follows the old highway to Mormondom. But the plateaus and cañons beyond the lines of travel afforded an unexplored field of research, and from them we have just returned highly gratified with the successful results of this our second expedition. Three weeks more have been spent in laboring for the cause of science. Three weeks of soldiering and fossil-digging have added an extra tan to our complexions, and we care not that the skin is gone from our noses so long as that of our heads is safe. Mounted on fine American horses from the Government corral, we started on the 4th of August for the South-east, and after three days' marching found ourselves in Northern Colorado.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Our camp was at the mouth of Gerry's Cañon, named from the owner of an ancient ranche, of which the ruined chimney still remains. Near by we found the coveted tertiary strata, never before discovered so far to the south. Its characteristic fossil was the oreodon, a mammal combining the forms of the pig and sheep. But rhinoceros bones were also found, and large turtles in abundance. Here for five days we plied hammer and chisel and spade, with arms at hand to defend our treasures from the ruthless Cheyennes. No one without experience can realize the blissful sensation of returning to camp, balancing a rifle between the thigh and pommel, and with a large titanotherium bone in each hand. The remains of this rare and gigantic animal have never before been found south of the "Bad Lands" of Dakota, and their discovery fixes at once the south-western boundary of the great fresh-water lake which once covered Nebraska. They lay in a hollow several miles from camp, in strata much deeper than the oreodon beds, the formation being at least Miocene, perhaps deposited even as early as the Eocene period. Turning northward from this point, and tracing the same formation along Pine Bluffs, we crossed the railroad at Antelope, Nebraska, with the intention of exploring the wonderful well, in the débris of which, two years ago, Prof. MARSH discovered seventeen distinct species of animal remains. Unfortunately the well was bricked up; but we found in the vicinity an out-crop of the same formation equally rich in fossils. Having been handsomely entertained by Capt. DWYER and Major SUMNER, stationed to protect the Pacific Road at Pine Bluffs and Antelope, we struck north-east, and encamped the second night in a deep cañon, through which runs the Larrens Fork.

A FIELD FOR GEOLOGISTS.

Walls of gray loam surrounded us, washed into forms like ruined towers and battlements three hundred feet in height. In this pure air, six thousand feet above the sea, their rugged forms and deep shadows stood out so clearly in the moonlight, that though distant half a mile, they seemed but a stone's throw. And their desolate grandeur was relieved by the stream which flowed between, with groves of cotton-wood along its banks. Here was the chosen resting-place for deer and antelope, and the last resting-place that night for many an unfortunate cloven-foot. *Vide*, ye unbelieving sportsmen, the antlers which next Winter will grace our rooms. Twenty-four miles further north we struck the Platte, near Chimney Rock, a well-known land-mark, and thither, too, we traced the tertiary strata of Gerry's Cañon. Scott's Bluff, a dozen miles up the river, is of the same formation. Here is a wonderful place for the geologist. On each side of the deep gorge through which passes the old trail to California, stick out the remains of turtles and mammals which bit the dust some myriad years ago. And here, too, is a ticklish place for the geologist. For this same gorge has been the scene of many a massacre of unfortunate emigrants; and many were the anxious looks we cast across the river into the Sioux Reservation, for our escort was three miles distant, camped by the ruins of an adobe fort, which, before the days of the railroad, protected this pass from the incessant attacks of Indians. One day more we journeyed up the Platte, and then turned south, along the eastern bank of Horse Creek, Wyoming, so named from its wild horses, of which one herd was kind enough to show itself. Deer and antelope also abounded, the former generally hiding alone in thickets along the streams, the latter appearing upon the hill-sides, sometimes in herds a hundred strong; but usually they run by fours and fives, and are so tame as to come at times within a hundred yards of the column. The crop of rattlesnakes also is very large, and they differ from the antelope in not confining their distance to a hundred yards. Once, after bathing, a fine specimen was found basking within five feet of our clothes. His peaceful slumber and his back were simultaneously broken by a picket-pin. On this creek we were so fortunate as to find another deposit of titanotherium bones. And here, too, we were so unfortunate as to lose two of our party, who went hunting, got lost, lived on raw duck for forty-eight hours, ran for their lives from a prairie fire, and returned on the second evening, after the whole command had been scouring the country in search of them. On the whole, our trip has been full of interest. But, after six weeks, camp-life begins to grow monotonous, and even the tune of the rattlesnake palls upon us. Our restless spirits long for a sniff of civilization before we enter upon wilder scenery and more abundant game. So all rejoiced when Laramie Peak disappeared from the north-west, and the snowy summits of the Black Hills rose before us, for Fort Russell lay between us and them.

SOJOURN AT FORT RUSSELL.

So here we are, enjoying the sniff of civilization, and in our rough hunting clothes and flannel shirts undergoing it sometimes, too; for, lounging around the hotel, we occasionally become martyrs to science by being taken for porters. Meanwhile we prepare for our next trip from Fort Bridger, across the Uintah Mountains, to the White River. Already the most pressing invitations have been received from that post. But nothing can exceed the politeness and kindness of Gen. KING and the officers of Fort Russell, and especially of Capt. MONTGOMERY and Lieut. STAMBEL, who commanded our expedition. Our thanks are due both to them and to the members of Company B of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who escorted us, for their gentlemanly conduct and ready assistance. We are also under obligations to Corp. BUFORT, and other celebrated "shots" of the regiment, for their instruction in the art of deer-stalking and their liberal supply of game. My next letter to you will be from the country of the Utes. B.

Kings County War Veterans' Union Club.

The movement for the organization of the veterans of the Union Army, with a view to taking part in the coming political campaign, has taken shape in Kings County in the formation of a "War Veterans' Union Club," of which the following circular will explain the purposes:

ROOMS OF THE WAR VETERANS' UNION CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Club, held on the 12th inst., it was decided to issue a circular to our comrades throughout the State, expressive of our views, believing that the success of the Union Republican Party, and a cordial support of President GRANT's Administration, require that a determined effort be made to elect the nominees of the coming Saratoga Convention.

To attain success, we need the hearty co-operation of all the elements of the party. We feel that none can do more to secure this than the men who, having served in the army, fully realize the work which the Republican Party has done and has yet to do. Our united effort can secure absolute harmony and an earnest canvass.

If the returned soldiers are not generally elected delegates to the Convention, they can at least attend its deliberations, and justly influence its action.

While we propose to earnestly support the nominees, we believe that all differences can be most easily reconciled by the selection of some good soldier, who shall represent, not a faction within the party, but the loyal idea for which you and all war veterans fought during the rebellion.

We trust that you will meet us at Saratoga on Sept. 6, for mutual deliberation, and request you to invite to our gathering any army comrades who are interested in obtaining an old-fashioned Union victory in the approaching political contest.

We shall be pleased to receive an expression of your opinions in relation to the above subject at your earliest convenience. Your fellow-soldiers,

Brevet Major-Gen. James Jourdan, President; Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. B. Fowler, Vice-President; Brevet Major-Gen. J. S. Catlin, Vice-President; Brevet Major-Gen. E. L. Molineaux, Vice-President; Col. Julian Allen, Treasurer; Brevet Col. John Hall, Recording Secretary; William R. Anderson, U. S. N., Financial Secretary; Capt. J. W. Selvage, Corresponding Secretary; Col. William H. De Bevoise, Chairman Executive Committee.

Address the Corresponding Secretary, Post-office Box No. 188, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We learn that a general response to the above has been received from all parts of the State, and that a large representation of ex-volunteers may be expected to take counsel together at Saratoga in the first week of September.

SUMMER AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Bay Shore, L. I., and Its Attractions—Where It Is and How to Reach It—What the South-Side Railroad Has Done For Long Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAY SHORE, SUFFOLK COUNTY, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

The advantages derivable from cheap and speedy railway communication have rarely been exemplified more effectually than in the opening up of that vast region of country through which the South-side Railroad for Long Island now runs. Up to the time when this road was projected, the south or Atlantic coast side of the island was almost *terra incognita*. The Long Island Railroad had opened the middle and Sound coast sections to travelers; but few of them knew aught of the advantages presented by the southerly section. And yet some of the oldest towns and villages on the island (among the very oldest in the State, in fact) are located along the shores of the North, the Great South, and the East Bays, that lie between Long Island and the line of islands outside thereof, that form a sort of rampart, against which break the surging waves of the broad Atlantic. Among these towns are Babylon, Islip and Patchogue, the names of which are known to every one who is conversant with Long Island history. These have slept a Rip Van Winkle sleep, however, for these many years, until the screech of the locomotive rushing through them seemed to break the spell and to rouse them from their lethargic condition. Since then signs of improvement continue to be seen, not only in these towns, but also along the whole line of the road. New villages have sprung up like magic from Jamaica eastward. Valley Stream, Rockville Centre, Merrick, (the site of the great annual camp-meeting,) South Oyster Bay, Bay Shore, and other places, are becoming known to the outside world. The town of Breslau, lately founded by our German fellow-citizens, is on the line of this road, three miles west of Babylon, and seven miles from Bay Shore.

Bay Shore has, since the opening of the South-side Railroad, become a fashionable Summer resort, and there are very few places where one can spend the hot season with more profit to health, or where there are greater facilities for enjoyment. The village is forty-two miles from New-York, and is reached by four trains starting from near Roosevelt-street Ferry, Williamsburg, daily, at 8 A. M., and 3½, 4½ and 5½ P. M. It lies just at the westerly end of the Great South Bay, and almost opposite the ocean strait that puts in between Fire Island and Oak Island, and is directly opposite the beacon known to all mariners as the "Fire Island Light." On one side of it is Babylon, four and a quarter miles westward, and on the other side Islip, two and a quarter miles eastward. Here, too, is the club-house of the well-known Olympic Club, an organization composed of "solid men" of the Metropolis, who annually seek this health-giving section for rest and recreation, with their wives and families. Two excellent hotels—the Bay Shore House and Dominy's—are to be found here, where everything is provided for the comfort of guests. The first-mentioned is located immediately opposite the railroad station, and the other lies a few hundred yards to the south of it. During the season now closing, both of these have been extensively patronized by first-class families. Besides, there has been a large number of pleasure-seekers who found comfortable places of sojourn in the private families resident here, many of whom have fitted up their houses for boarding purposes during the Summer. Facilities for fishing are in abundance here, and the shallowness of the shore makes it, for bathing purposes, one of the safest to be found anywhere for those who prefer to bathe in still water. If surf-bathing is desirable, one has only to cross over to Fire Island, (boats for this purpose may be had at any time,) and he may lave himself in the breakers to his heart's content. It has this advantage over Fire Island as a stopping-place, however, that while the latter is a sandy, unshaded plain, one has at Bay Shore a combination of sea-side and rural enjoyments. There are excellent drives in this vicinity, and the charges of the livery-stable men are by no means extravagant. Sail-boats take loads of people to Fire Island, and all along the shores of the immense bay; or, if one prefers the exercise of rowing, he may find here ample accommodations for his preference. The breeze from the ocean renders it remarkably cool and comfortable here; and at night, when the denizens of the Metropolis are sleepless, and undergoing suffocation from heat, a blanket and coverlid are found to be comfortable bed appendages at this place. Business men can reach the City from here by three trains, which land passengers in Brooklyn, (Roosevelt-street Ferry,) at 8:15, 8:55 and 9:30 A. M. The railroad is in excellent condition, smooth-running and carefully looked after, and is being still more improved every day. Its present easterly terminus is Patchogue, fifty-four miles from Brooklyn, but the grading for its further extension has already been completed to South Haven, ten miles beyond, and will be continued until the road finally enters Sag Harbor, the largest town east of Jamaica, and the present terminus of the Riverhead branch of the Long Island Railroad. So great has been both the freight and passenger traffic over the South-side Road that the directors have determined to lay another track, so that the railroad will then be double-tracked throughout. The contract for furnishing steel rails for this purpose has already been made. When the road is fully completed, it will tend, more than anything else can do, to develop the resources of the south side of Long Island, a matter which, highly desirable as it is, could not, hitherto, be effected. Large as has been the number of visitors who have sojourned here this Summer, it is expected that a still greater number will make this their resort in 1871. J. E. B.

Woman's Rights at New-Orleans—A Female Chained and Manacled in the Streets.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, of a recent date, says:

"Last Friday evening a patrolman in the Sixth District, late City of Jefferson, discovered a haggard-looking young woman walking the street, in some way burdened or lame. The officer investigated the poor woman's condition, as at every step she took he heard the clanking sound of iron chains. Being requested to show her feet, the horrible fact was revealed that both her ankles were fettered with chains fastened with handcuffs, as if to prevent her stepping more than an inch at one time. She is not more than twenty or twenty-two years old, and is of foreign birth. At first the poor thing was unable or unwilling to reveal how she came in such a singular predicament, and has not given her name further than JOAN or JOHANNAH. Yesterday, Capt. WOODRUFF took her to his residence, and Recorder CAMPBELL provided some proper garments to clothe her nakedness. She finally stated her parents reside in the Third District, and that they had placed her in an asylum in the Sixth District. Further than this could not be elicited from her. While around the Captain's house she assisted in the daily duties quite cheerfully. Here is an unwritten history, which most likely contains a sad amount of barbarity, but Recorder CAMPBELL intends to ferret out all the particulars, and, if possible, ascertain by what right or power a citizen is fettered and chained. He caused the irons to be cut off. It is incumbent on him to learn every particular in this case, and doubtless he will pursue the barbarous perpetrators, let them be who or what they will."

The Suicide at Buffalo—Final Embarrassments the Cause.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 30th inst. says: Yesterday afternoon and last evening the community was shocked by reports of the sudden and tragic death of EBER C. CHACE, a well-known resident and business man of this city, and a gentleman who, for a great many years, has held the position of Treasurer of the Mechanics' (formerly Emigrants' Savings) Bank, located at No. 447 Main-street.

The circumstances of this sad and unfortunate occurrence are at present somewhat enveloped in mystery by the very natural anxious solicitation of the family of the deceased. As the matter, however, has become quite generally known, and as public gossip is busy forming theories with regard to the affair, we deem it no more than right to state the facts as we have obtained them.

Mr. CHACE, we learn, had involved himself in embarrassing difficulties at the bank to so great an extent that he dreaded a disclosure of the way in which the finances were managed to the directors of the institution. Finding that secrecy was impossible and disgrace imminent, it is presumed that he was driven to desperation, and yesterday forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he suddenly disappeared, and upon search being made for him, he was found at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hanging by the neck in the attic of a vacant house, owned by him, on Eagle-street, near Elm. He was quite dead, and was taken down and conveyed to his residence, No. 183 Pearl-street, where a bereaved family received his remains, and now deeply mourn both his decease and the peculiarly sad circumstances occasioning it.

Coroner DIEHL, we understand, will make an investigation of the affair this day.

COLONIAL GRIEVANCES.

British Monopoly—An Extraordinary Movement in Newfoundland—An Extra Session to Demand Military Protection From England, or Seek Annexation With the United States.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. JOHN'S, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

The Island of Newfoundland has been during the last two years agitated by political broils, of a nature which tend eventually to terminate in the general disfranchisement of the colony on the part of its rulers in England, or its annexation with the United States, if so extreme a change be practicable. The colonists of Newfoundland have come to know that their land is prolific of mineral resources; that the benefits of these resources are wholly denied them, and that they are absolutely governed by the will of monopolists in Great Britain, who, through a barbarous privilege, have purchased grants of all the mineral land in the island, all of which, at their imperial disposal, remains entirely undeveloped and profitless to the inhabitants for whom it is treason to bring a pick or spade upon my lord's estates. These rich possessions of English monopolists are frequently the matter of brilliant speculations in Great Britain. They are purchased and sold out alternately by owners who hardly know the geographical position of Newfoundland, and care much less for its interests, save where they may affect their own. Not a shilling of the capital of these wealthy owners has ever been invested in the mines of this country, and this is the dog-in-the-manger monopoly which solves the question, "Why is Newfoundland the poorest country on this side of the Atlantic?"

WHY NEWFOUNDLAND IS POOR.

A merchant connected with the trade of Newfoundland, through great labor, and after a few years waiting for a permit from the British Government to purchase the grant of a small tract of land containing copper ore, embarked his entire fortune in the working of this copper mine, which, though the first mine ever tested here, proved a magnificent success. In the year 1868, his income, derived from the products of this mine, was $700,000. Little need we wonder why Newfoundland is so poor, and so utterly dependent, for the maintenance of its people, on the wealth within its waters, which is indeed great and inexhaustible, yet too uncertain to be solely relied on. The small tract of land which I mentioned above as the only mineral possession in Newfoundland owned by a Newfoundlander, has grown to be a comfortable village, inhabited by the miners, engineers, peddlers, blacksmiths, and every other class of tradesmen, and their families, connected with the mine. This village is called Tilt Cove, situated at the northern part of Newfoundland, and perched on the inland extremity of the Bay of Islands. Within four years three hundred and fifty cottages, two chapels, a school-house, and other improvements have been effected. All this goes to prove, and our people have been made to feel it, that English monopoly and absenteeism are the sole barriers to the progress of Newfoundland.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Fortunes are continually being amassed in this island, but never spent in it. Its vitality, therefore, is continually drained, and though riches swarm around its shores and lay unmeasured in the coffers of its lands within, the island of Newfoundland can never prosper until blessed by laws of taxation on capital, royalties and real estate. Under these circumstances the people of this colony willingly incline toward annexation with a country which is governed by the identical laws whose absence is the chief want of Newfoundland and the cause of its proverbial backwardness. These circumstances have been deeply aggravated by the violent action of the British Government in removing the handful of troops stationed at St. Johns, which is regarded as indicative of a malignant feeling toward those Newfoundlanders who had exclusively succeeded in rejecting the scheme of confederation with the Dominion of Canada.

ENGLISH TACTICS.

Knowing that the resources of the island were immense, and that an export tax on the product of its fisheries, and the possession of mineral lands handed over to the Canadian Government would facilitate the decrease of the debts which the Dominionites cannot liquidate, Earl GRANVILLE, the bosom friend of the BARING BROTHERS, the London bankers who subsidized the Canadian Dominion, saw that it exactly suited his purpose to have Newfoundland confederated, irrespective of any benefit accruing to this colony from such a union. Being defeated in this mercenary object, his influence caused the removal of the troops from the oldest British Colony in America. The action about to be taken by the members of the Executive Council and the House of Assembly of the island is the most extraordinary movement ever undertaken or necessitated by the Government of Newfoundland. They will convene during the present season, in an extra session, to comment formally upon the untoward action of the mother country, to demand as a dependency of England its military protection, and in the event of failing to be satisfied on these points, the Government, it is expected, will discuss the most practicable means of securing annexation with the United States. It is generally hoped in Newfoundland that its permanent welfare may be the result of the present agitation. Much deep feeling against England's apathy to our interests at all times is universally experienced throughout the island. More than nine-tenths of our people are annexationists at heart.

Colliery Explosion near Wigan, in England.

One of the most violent explosions of fire-damp recorded for a long time occurred, at the Bryn Hall Colliery, Ashton-in-Makerfield, a short distance from Wigan, on the morning of Aug. 19. The colliery is situated on Sir ROBERT GERARD's estate, a short distance from the Bryn station on the New-Lancashire Union Railway, and it is one of a number which have recently been opened in order to win the extensive coal-fields in what has until lately been a perfectly agricultural district. For two or three years the four-feet seam had alone been worked by the firm, Messrs. W. & J. B. CRIPPIN, but within the past few months the Wigan nine-feet, or six-feet, as it is now termed, had been gotten to a limited extent, and it was apparently because of the smallness of the area of the mine that the effects of the explosion were so terrific on the surface. It was believed there were about thirty-six men in the pit at the time of the explosion, and that at least twenty had been killed.

The Storm in Pennsylvania—Shocking Calamity—Three Men Killed by Lightning.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Aug. 30.

The storm that visited this vicinity yesterday afternoon, like most of those which have preceded it this Summer, entailed terrible and fatal consequences. Perhaps none in this region during the season had such peculiar and sorrowful results as that of yesterday. At the town of Freeport, on the Allegheny River, in Armstrong County, thirty miles from the city, three men were killed and two others severely shocked by the terrible bolt. The facts, as they have been furnished to us, are as follows: Yesterday, at noon, a young man, the son of Mr. GOEHRING, of Freeport, died, and his body yesterday lay in his father's house, awaiting burial. In the afternoon Mr. GOEHRING, accompanied by three sons and WM. HINES, the sexton, went, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the cemetery, on the hill-side, back of the town, to select a site for the grave of the dead man. While they were there the storm came upon them in all its force. LOUIS GOEHRING, one of the brothers, and WILLIAM HINES, stood together under one umbrella; JACOB GOEHRING stood by himself under another; the father and the third brother stood together without any. A flash of lightning and a deafening crash of thunder came simultaneously, and did such sad and terrible work as is rarely recorded. LOUIS and JACOB GOEHRING and WM. HINES were instantly killed, and the father and his remaining son were severely shocked. It is believed that the metal ferrules on the umbrella-tops attracted the lightning which killed the unfortunate holders. Thus, in one day, three brothers were taken away by death, and another family was made desolate by the sudden taking off of the husband and father. LOUIS GOEHRING leaves a wife and three children, as does also WM. HINES. JACOB GOEHRING was unmarried. The families and friends of the unfortunate men are nearly frantic with grief, and the whole community is excited to the utmost. The bereaved friends have the warmest sympathy of all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Governorship of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a trip during the month of August up the Hudson and through Central and Western New-York we had a good opportunity to learn the feeling among Republicans out of the City concerning the coming candidate for Governor. We found a few Greeley men, some in favor of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, here and there an advocate of Gen. ROBINSON, of Broome, but we were surprised at the strong feeling in favor of Gov. WOODFORD, of Kings. Everywhere we went, and in fact, all over the State, the young men of the party are rallying for him. The soldiers support him, and many of the country papers are coming out in his favor. There exists a strong purpose to carry this State in the coming canvass, and the anxiety is for the strongest candidate. GREELEY has many opponents in the country,—with some his temperance views are obnoxious, with some his tariff platform, with others his Jeff. Davis action, and, as he himself admits, probably 20,000 votes will be cast against him by Republicans if he receives the nomination. But many others, though not opposed to Mr. GREELEY personally, consider Mr. WOODFORD by all means the most available candidate, feeling confidence in his loyalty, his principles and his nobility. His friends are many, his enemies can be counted in a breath, and with a strong magnetic influence that carries all in his favor, he can make the canvass exciting and favorable. The young men of the State and many of the legal profession and leaders of the party are rallying for him. Can not New-York City do likewise? LEX.

The Governorship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"I am his Highness' dog at Kew;
Pray, my good sir, whose dog are you?"

Judging from the article in your paper, this day, on the Republican nomination for Governor, the test is to be not whether he is a well-known, tried and competent person for the office, but whether he belongs to FENTON or CONKLING. If that is to be the action of the Convention, it had better not meet. The writer of this, in common with many others, is disgusted with the absurd pretensions of these two would-be leaders, who have done so much to destroy and demoralise the party in this State.

When these gentlemen were chosen Senators, quite honor enough was conferred on them. But when they demanded the patronage of the United States in this State, which was surrendered to them, and by them distributed to their personal adherents, they began the course which has ended in the disgraceful defeats and discouragements of the Republicans here.

To win the fight, let these Senators take back seats, and let the Republicans put forward one not identified with either faction—a competent Republican. Then, with a proper appeal to the past good the party has done, on the necessity of preserving it, on the corruptions of the Ring in this City and the necessity of breaking it up, the Republican banner will wave in triumph over the State in November next. G. W. B.

Congressmen's Abuse of Their Privileges—Three Tons of Books, &c., Sent Home to One M. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much pleasure your article in the TIMES of the 19th inst. about the use and abuse of the *Congressional Globe* in printing speeches that never were, or ever ought to be uttered. I need not remind you of another and greater abuse by members of Congress. It is what I call stealing at the public expense. The plunder consists of books and stationery generally. I have seen within the last ten days from two to three tons weight of books, &c., delivered to the address of one member of Congress. Is there no redress or means of stopping this wholesale robbery to buy votes? Cannot the Press cry out and spare not until this national disgrace is abolished, or at least mitigated? VERITAS.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

The Refuse of the City and the New-York Rendering Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For more than a year past the Press of this City has denounced the New-York Rendering Company as a heartless, faithless, avaricious corporation, and since the Company commenced depositing the contract-refuse of New-York in the waters of the ocean, it has been as vigorously abused as if its members, as well as the corporation, had, indeed, "no souls." The true story of the New-York Rendering Company, in its controversy with the Board of Health of New-York, would have come with better grace from the members of that Board, but ceasing to expect justice from that source, we appeal to the Press, and to the people. The contract under which we are working was originally made with other and pecuniarily responsible parties. It provided for the daily collection by the contractors of all horses and other animals dying by disease or accident within the City; for the reception of the refuse of the slaughter-houses, spoiled meat, fish, &c., at a dock appropriated for that purpose by City ordinance, and for the daily removal of all this material without the City limits. Nothing is said of taking the material out to sea, or of the manner of its disposal. The original contractors made many costly experiments for removing and utilizing this offensive animal matter at various localities—on Long Island, Barren Island, and in New-Jersey. But the determined opposition of the neighboring inhabitants, and the serious losses incurred in transportation and attempts to manufacture at distant points, so discouraged the contractors that they were glad at length to rid themselves of their troublesome burden by throwing it overboard in the Lower Bay. Even then they steadily lost money by their contract. The company assumed this contract, with all its obligations, in 1867, and immediately sought the advice of the sanitary authorities. We found that the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, believed, with ourselves, that the offensiveness of this vast quantity of animal matter, constantly accumulating in the City, could be most speedily checked and cured by immediately utilizing or "rendering" it, within the city, without the delay of handling and transportation. Mr. SCHULTZ, in a letter dated Feb. 26, 1867, recommended a particular form of steam-rendering apparatus which he he had personally examined, and which he stated would "effectually deoderize" the offensive gases. Our Company purchased the patents and constructed a large quantity of the steam apparatus recommended, and placed it upon two steamers at a cost of $150,000. From the time we undertook the contract up to July, 1870, not a particle of animal matter was wasted or thrown into the water. Our establishment and machinery were frequently inspected and approved by the Board of Health, and many valuable suggestions made by the Board were immediately put in practice by the Company. A detailed report upon our Company, signed by Sanitary Inspectors, MOREAU MORRIS, M. D. and E. H. JANES, M. D., printed in "Transactions of Metropolitan Board of Health, 1867," describes our method of working as follows:

"The business, as conducted by this Company, is as follows, viz.: The offal brought to this dock in butchers' carts is dumped directly into iron tubs, provided for the purpose. These are hoisted over the vessel and immediately emptied into the tanks, which, as soon as filled, are hermetically closed, so that no further odor escapes therefrom. Thus, the necessity of depositing and leaving this most offensive material upon the dock is entirely obviated.

"Steam-heat is now applied by means of a steam-jacket surrounding the tank. The vapors and noxious gases evolved during the process of rendering, are wholly conducted by an iron pipe into a coil of several hundred feet in length, located in a separate furnace, where, becoming superheated, they are brought in contact with the flame of the furnace, and, being united with certain proportions of atmospheric air, which renders them combustible, they are entirely consumed.

"This fact was thoroughly tested in various ways, by repeated and critical observation, during every stage of the process, from filling to discharging the tanks, both on land and water, at various distances, and immediately over the chimney proper. Flannels were placed over the mouth of the chimney at different stages of the process, for the purpose of absorbing and detecting any odors that might escape. No odor could be detected but that arising from scorched flannel and burning coal.

"Thus, both the nuisance attending the accumulation for twelve hours of this highly-offensive material at this dock, and that which usually pertains to the utilizing or rendering process, are rapidly and effectually suppressed."

Unfortunately the dock set apart for our business by the City is in the midst of a district containing almost every species of offensive trade, including some twenty "fat melters." Years before the New-York Rendering Co. was organized complaints against the occupants of Abattoir-row, and of West Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, were constant and bitter. But with the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Health, armed with unusual powers for the suppression of nuisances, popular discontent took practical shape. As our establishment was conspicuous from the magnitude of its operations, and as the dead horses and other material were constantly seen on their way through the streets by the public, popular indignation concentrated itself upon our devoted heads. To satisfy complaining individuals, we were repeatedly summoned by the Board of Health to appear with counsel before it, and to prove ourselves innocent of accusations themselves unsustained by proof, official or otherwise. This we as often did (waiving the informality of the Board's proceedings) at a great expense for counsel fees, &c., calling to our aid the Board's own officers and inspectors as witnesses in our behalf. We believe we satisfied the Board of Health, or rather they satisfied themselves, that our mode of working was the least objectionable method of disposing of the City refuse and animals. None of the prominent fat-melters were interfered with, and of course the old grievance remained. The Press, knowing only of the New-York Rendering Company, redoubled its attacks, and the Board of Health, unable to withstand the appeals and denunciations of the Press, ordered the discontinuance of the very portion of our business which abates the nuisance arising from the raw material, viz., the "rendering" process. Lest the reader should infer that our rendering apparatus had ceased to perform its duty without offense, we would state that as lately as June 2, of this year, a long report of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health asserts, in the most positive manner, the fact of the entire consumption of all gases and vapors produced in rendering by our Company. We stated to the Board that we could find no place within transportation distance of New-York, north, south, east or west, where we could deposit or manufacture our contract-refuse, and that to avoid forfeiting our contract and bonds, we should be driven to the necessity of throwing the material into the Lower Bay, off Sandy Hook, at a great pecuniary loss. Our statements were received with apparent indifference to the results of their peremptory order, either to ourselves or to the public health. The Board were unable to designate any place where we could take our material, and did not even suggest any practicable substitute for our former method of working. Under this contract we collect from the streets of New-York from 5,000 to 6,000 dead horses annually, and we often receive over five hundred barrels of offal per day. We are paid by the City but $45,000 per annum, which barely defrays the expense of keeping horses, carts and men to collect the animals. All other expenses, and any profits to be divided, must be derived from manufacturing the material. To manufacture at a distance from New-York is to increase our losses.

It was once possible to find adjacent localities where the refuse of New-York could be taken; but the rapid growth of neighboring communities, with senses as refined as our own, has turned back the tide, and the population of the suburbs will no longer tolerate the foreign nuisances of a great City. Health officers should not be content with the mere exercise of their powers of suppression or annihilation. They should discriminate between those offensive occupations which are necessary, and those which are not, and when it is no longer politic or practicable to entirely suppress a branch of manufacture, seek to so regulate it as to reduce its offensiveness to a minimum. Have they done this? C. J. E.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

The Cost of Living.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You quoted in your paper, a day or two ago, the remarks of THURLOW WEED about the cheapness of every article of living in Canada, compared with prices in the United States, and wondered why it was. The difference is fully one hundred per cent. more in the States for food and labor than in Canada. It is simply because we have eight hundred million dollars of paper money irredeemable, while they in Canada are on a specie basis. You probably know the cause as well as I do. Why not show it up, and tell the truth. It is making the rich richer, rapidly, and the poor poorer, in this country. I never see an article in the newspapers on this subject of paper money. Only a short time since, I saw a letter in your paper from a correspondent in Italy, saying when they were forced to issue a paper currency to carry on their war, and that only a few years since, it advanced the prices of everything, and they have never been able to reduce them. The only remedy for us is to curtail the paper money one-half, and come to specie payments, and that may reduce prices one-half, and if so, one-half the present amount of paper money will answer the same purchasing power we now have. Before our war, competition was the order of the day; now combination of each branch of business to keep up prices; formerly it was to see how much cheaper one could sell than his neighbor. In Great Britain, with their enormous debt, prices for most articles necessary to life are lower than here, and you know it. Then why not occasionally give us an article in your valuable paper, showing the necessity of returning to specie payments. A REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

The Scottish Games—A Correction and a Challenge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe an error in your report of the Caledonian Games, held at Jones' Wood, yesterday. In the competition of throwing the heavy hammer it is stated that the hammer which the champion athlete, DINNIE, wished to throw was two pounds lighter than the Club hammer; this is a mistake, and I am prepared to prove that it was several ounces heavier than the hammer used by the Club. DINNIE's only reason for desiring to throw his own hammer was the fact that the length of handle used by the Club (three feet) is from nine inches to one foot shorter than any hammer-handle used at any other competition both in this country and in Scotland; and DINNIE never having practiced with so short a handle, preferred using the usual length, and I can see no other reason why the Committee of Arrangements declined to grant him this privilege, but for the express purpose of not giving him an opportunity of excelling their own members so far as he might have done. In support of my opinion, I am willing to back DONALD DINNIE in the sum of $100, that in a contest of throwing the heavy hammer, he will excel any member of the New-York Caledonian Club twenty-five feet, and in throwing the light hammer, thirty feet—competitors choosing their own length of handle. SPECTATOR.

White vs. Black—A White Maiden and a Colored Youth—Refusal to Marry Them.

The *Missouri Republican* of the 25th inst. says: "THEODORE HAMILTON, a mulatto, about twenty-four years of age, and EMMA GREEN, aged twenty-one years, and of pure American white complexion, presented themselves at Justice JECKO's office, yesterday, to be joined together as man and wife in the bonds of sacred matrimony. They were well-dressed, and quite a good-looking pair, and evinced in conjunctive look and interjectional sighs, and other ways, all the evidences of ardent attachment. The course of true love was destined, however, to foam and fret over unexpected obstacles. In answer to an inquiry by the Justice, Miss GREEN said she came from Davenport, Iowa, and she was of white extraction on each side—both her father and mother were white. Mr. JECKO tenderly but firmly refused to officiate. He said he couldn't conscientiously, and wouldn't anyway, and so the lovers, disconsolate, hand-in-hand, with wandering steps and slow, retired to meditate over the matter. The Justice grounds his refusal in the law as laid down in chapter 113, section 2, of the General Statutes of Missouri, of 1865, on 'Marriage and Marriage Contracts.' The section states that all marriages between parents and children, uncles and nieces, white persons and negroes, are prohibited, and declared absolutely void. This section applies to illegitimate as well as legitimate children of relatives. On this law Justice JECKO takes his stand, the Fifteenth Amendment to the contrary notwithstanding. Both of the parties above-named are residents of the city. The disappointed bridegroom is a private watchman."

Chess.

The following brilliantly-played game was between Messrs. BRENZINGER and STANYNOUGHT, the former giving the odds of the Kings' Kt.

(Remove White K Kt from the board.)

	BRENZINGER. White.	STANYNOUGHT. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	B to Q B 4.	B to Q B 4.
3.	P to Q B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
4.	Castles.	Kt to K B 3.
5.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
6.	P to Q Kt 4.	B to Kt 3.
7.	P to K B 4.	Kt takes K P.
8.	P to Q Kt 5.	Kt to Q R 4.
9.	B to Q 5.	Kt takes Q B P.
10.	B to K ch.	K to B.
11.	Q to B 3.	Q to B 3.
12.	B to Q B 3 ch.	P to Q 3.
13.	Kt to Q 2.	Kt takes B.
14.	Kt to K 4.	Q to B 4.
15.	Kt takes P.	P takes Kt.
16.	B takes P ch.	Kt to K 2.
17.	R takes Kt (a)	P to Q 6 dis ch.
18.	K to R.	B to K 3.
19.	R takes B P ch.	Black resigned.

(a) Much better than taking with Bishop.

American Institute Fair—Preparations for the Opening.

The Fair of the American Institute opens on Wednesday next, and on Thursday the reception of goods intended for exhibition began at the Empire Rink on Third-avenue. The exhibition of machinery is expected this year to be unusually interesting, as some remarkable modern inventions will be included. Among other machines will be found a diamond-pointed drill, of a new pattern, which can, it is claimed, pierce the hardest rock with the greatest rapidity without losing its edge. An ice-making machine, requiring [illegible] gallons of water an hour when in full operation, will also attract much attention. The show of flowers and fruit will be very fine, as the managers of the Institute have set apart [illegible] for prizes in this department, and they hope to rival the display made by the American Pomological Society in Philadelphia last year.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two Men Stabbed—Incendiarism—Smuggling—Robberies—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

An altercation occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and a fight ensuing JAMES KNOLD and CHRISTOPHER BERGER, both of No. 253 West Twenty-ninth-street, were stabbed and slightly wounded by EUGENE GESS, of No. 260 West Twenty-ninth-street. The assailant was arrested, but as the two injured men refused to make any complaint he was discharged by the Sergeant at the Station-house of the Twentieth Precinct.

Some bales of hay on the bulk-head, between Harrison and Franklin streets, at the North River, belonging to SHEARS & CARROLL, were set on fire yesterday morning by an incendiary, but the flames being promptly discovered were extinguished before much damage was done. The perpetrator of the crime has not been arrested.

PATRICK SMITH, a laborer, living at No. 309 West Forty-second-street, yesterday fell from the Union Depot, corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, a distance of fifty feet, breaking both legs and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JACOB BARNARD and MARCUS RASICKOWSKY, who are in custody charged with smuggling $10,000 worth of lace, were again before Commissioner SHIELDS for examination yesterday. The prisoners, it will be remembered, were sailors on board the steam-ship *Holland* from Liverpool to New-York, but on their arrival in the port by some misarrangement the property was never conveyed to the party whom it was intended. The case was adjourned to Monday, when he will be examined.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, Justin Favelt, Christian Neibling, Francis Selly, Christian Welz and Charles Nolke were committed in default of $1,000 each for engaging in the lottery business without payment of the special tax.

The examination in the case of JULIUS STEINWEHR, charged with preserving old beer stamps, was adjourned yesterday in the United States Court, before Commissioner SHIELDS, in the absence of the prosecutor, W. WALLACE, an alleged revenue officer.

JAMES CRAB, aged thirty-eight, died at No. 503 West Forty-second-street, yesterday, of injuries sustained on Tuesday by a fall through a sky-light.

WALTER TAYLOR, the little boy who was run over in Hudson-street, on Thursday night, by a freight-car, died yesterday, in the Park Hospital. An inquest will be held, on Tuesday, at No. 28 Laight-street.

PATRICK SMITH, aged forty-eight, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 536 Tenth-avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, of injuries sustained in the morning by a fall from the fifth story of the new Union Railroad Depot at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

JAMES LYNCH was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. He forced off a board in a partition that closed up a window, at No. 512 Broadway, occupied by JOHN J. PRENDERGAST, and stole $15 in money that he found in a drawer. As the officer who made the arrest found the prisoner in the building, Justice DOWLING held him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ANNIE M. O'NEIL, aged three years, fell from a fourth-story window at No. 440 West Forty-fifth-street, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. The mother was absent from the room at the time.

GEORGE SOMMERS, aged forty, a native of England, died suddenly, yesterday, at Pier No. 18 East River, after a few moments' illness, while at work on the ship *N. & E. Gardner*. The body was sent to the Morgue.

THOMAS MCCORMICK, the burglar who shot JOHN CASEY on Monday last, is now in the Centre-street Hospital, having been brought from the Penitentiary Hospital yesterday. An inquest will be held today.

ISAAC SCHELDING was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, charged by his employer, DAVID FRANK, doing business at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, with defrauding him of $83 in small sums, at different times since Aug. 1. Mr. FRANK is a meat-dealer, and it was part of the duty of the accused to go around collecting bills. It was alleged that he appropriated to his own uses money to the above amount. He was committed in default of bail.

The Census—Additional Returns.

The following census returns were made at the Marshal's Office yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Enumerator.
XXII	5	2,906	J. Hellstein.
XX	3	3,872	W. C. Fanthober.
XI	5	3,788	J. McCabe.
XVI	15	1,990	C. H. Heyser.
XVI	16	1,517	C. H. Heyser.
XVI	2	2,062	C. H. Bladen.
XXII	3	4,237	J. Reiche.
XVIII	14	3,053	P. Theeson.
XIX	14	4,904	F. Brandis.
XIX	15	2,879	F. Brandis.
IV	11	2,560	R. A. Macrader.
VIII	14	1,225	R. A. Macrader.
VII	10	5,464	J. E. Cox.
XX	15	2,025	J. C. Lee.
XI	8	5,473	A. Warring.
XXII	6	[illegible]	A. L. Freisch.
XIX	23	1,778	J. N. Wheesley.
XI	7	2,908	W. W. Craig.
XVIII	19	1,578	C. H. Heger.
XXII	4	3,732	W. W. Leggett.
IX	18	3,001	J. S. Miller.
XII	9	4,114	B. W. Thompson.

SUBURBAN TOWNS.

The returns of A. SAVAGE were received at the Marshal's Office, yesterday, showing the number of inhabitants at Yonkers, Westchester County, to be 5,625.

E. S. MOREHOUSE also reported the population of Milan, Dutchess County, to be 1,473, and of Stamford, Dutchess County, to be 2,116.

The Deputy-Sheriff Swindling Case.

The following letter was received by Judge DOWLING, at the Tombs, in relation to the case of JAMES O'HARA, the Deputy-Sheriff, accused of swindling a sailor by means of a pretended warrant from the Marine Court:

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.

My Dear Judge: My attention is called to your remarks in the case of DOBBYNS. I have attended to the allowance of marine warrants since the 1st of August, and cannot find any issued against DOBBYNS, or any officer of the ship *Galatia* by a fictitious name. If, therefore, such a warrant has been produced to you, it must have been either a forgery or a surreptitious process, issued by some person who has access to the seal of the Court and is authorized to sign Mr. CLANCY's name. The Judges of the court will, every one of them, help to punish the fraud if it can be traced. You can aid us by procuring the pretended warrant from Commissioner HOWE and transmitting it to, dear Judge, yours truly, PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN.

We publish the following note as an act of justice to its writer:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned is not the O'HARA mixed up in the Deputy Sheriff blackmailing case, he is not a Deputy Sheriff and knows nothing of the affair. Please insert and oblige, JAMES O'HARA, No. 62 Ridge-street.

Dr. Brownson's Lecture.

Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON is to lecture on Sunday (to-morrow) evening on Papal Infallibility, at the hall of the new College of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lewis and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn. Both the lecturer and his subject are so interesting that the occasion cannot fail to receive the attention at the hands of the public which its importance deserves.

Brutal Assault Upon a Woman.

The Tenth Precinct Police reported, yesterday afternoon, that on Wednesday evening MARY KELSO, who is said to have no home, accompanied an unknown man to No. 37 Bowery, where both remained until morning. When about to leave a dispute arose between them, and the man was seen to kick her twice in the abdomen, after which he hurriedly left, and has not since been seen. Yesterday Police Surgeon SAVILLE was called to see the woman, and he found her injuries to be of a very serious, if not fatal character. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Police have learned that the assailant has fled from the City.

Brooklyn War Veterans Union Club—Objects of the Organization.

The following address has been issued by the War Veterans Union Club of Brooklyn:

ROOMS OF THE WAR VETERANS UNION CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1870.

To the War Veterans of New-York County:

COMRADES: In pursuance to a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of this Club, held on the 12th inst., it was decided to issue a circular to our comrades throughout the State, expressive of our views, believing that the success of the Union Republican Party, and a cordial support of President GRANT's administration, require that a determined effort be made to elect the nominees of the coming Saratoga Convention.

To attain success we need the hearty co-operation of all the elements of the party. We feel that none can do more to secure this than the men who, having served in the Army, fully realize the work which the Republican Party has done and has yet to do. Our united effort can secure absolute harmony and an earnest canvass. If the returned soldiers are not generally elected as delegates to the Convention they can at least attend its deliberations and justly influence its action. While we propose to earnestly support the nominees, we believe that all differences can be most easily reconciled by the selection of some good soldier, who shall represent not a faction within the party, but the loyal idea for which you and all veterans fought during the rebellion. We trust that you will meet us at Saratoga on Sept. 6, for mutual deliberation, and request you to invite to our gathering any army comrades who are interested in obtaining an old-fashioned Union victory in the approaching political contest. We shall be pleased to receive an expression of your opinions in relation to the above subject, at your earliest convenience. Your fellow soldiers.

(Signed,) Brevet Major-Gen. Jas. Jourdan, President; Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. B. Fowler, Vice-President; Brevet Major-Gen. J. S. Catlin, Vice-President; Brevet Major-Gen. E. L. Molineaux, Vice-President; Col. Julian Allen, Treasurer; Brevet Col. John Hall, Recording Secretary; Wm. R. Anderson, U. S. N., Financial Secretary; Capt. J. W. Selvage, Corresponding Secretary; Col. Wm. H. De Bevoise, Chairman Executive Committee.

The platform of the Club is as follows: Indorsement of the Administration; Advocate the claims of Soldiers on the State Ticket shall be recognized; Sympathy with the Germans; Kind words for the French People; Sympathy with Cuba; Fidelity to the Republican Party and Principles, and the purity of the Ballot Box.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Inquest in the Case of Wm. Davis—Evidence of the Eye Witnesses and the Verdict—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of WM. DAVIS, the young man who died recently from a wound on the head, sustained on the 13th ult., at the hands of Mrs. MARGARET DUNN *alias* "Big Mag," who struck him on the head with a whipple-tree. The following evidence was elicited:

THOMAS DOWLING, from whom the prisoner hired her apartments, at No. 1 Bridge-street, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he had the prisoner employed for doing various little jobs, for which he paid her a few dollars a month; on the night of the 13th August the prisoner came down into my store and told me that a man was lying in her bed asleep; I told her to club him out of it, when she answered that she had done that already, and if she had only and glass of ale drank she would kill him outright; witness said he would go and see what was the matter, but Mrs. CROOK said she would go, and went up with MARGARET; soon afterward heard a noise, and was going up stairs, and met Mrs. CROOK coming down; she said, "For God's sake don't go up, the man's killed!" he went up and saw MARGARET dragging a man out of the room by the collar of his coat; she had the same stick in her hand; was dark colored on one end, and the other end appeared to be sharpened. [The stick was produced and identified. It is a portion of the whippletree of a coach, of oak wood and very heavy. One end is of the original thickness, but on the other end one-half had been broken off. There is blood on the top of the heavy portion.] Witness said to MARGARET, "you have killed him;" took the stick from her and threw it in the landing.

DANIEL D. O'CONNOR, of No. 10 Washington-street, testified that deceased was opposite his place about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the murder; he was very drunk, and he took him to his own door; he was too drunk to know where he was going to.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, of No. 1 Bridge-street, was awoke by his wife on the night of the murder, who said there was a man up-stairs dead; went up and saw deceased lying on the landing and there was a pool of blood on the step below him; he then went and informed his friends.

MARY ANN MILLS, of No. 1 Bridge-street, testified that on the night in question she was standing at the door between seven and eight o'clock; saw MARGARET come into the hall and deceased close behind her; she began pulling him about, and hit him two or three times in an indelicate manner, and then asked him to treat; he did not, but went out, and she went upstairs.

Officer COLLINS, of the First Precinct, arrested the prisoner, who, on being questioned, said that she had struck the deceased with a broom-stick; examined her room; saw the mattress was stained with blood; found the stick produced on the landing; the prisoner was not drunk, but was under the influence of liquor.

MARY O'CONNOR, who lives on the same floor with the prisoner, testified that about one o'clock in the morning the prisoner came to her door and knocked very loud, and asked her and her husband to come out, that there was a loafer in her bed, and a robber in her room; witness went to her room and saw deceased on the bed in a pool of blood; the prisoner took a stick, the one produced, and hit him, and was going to strike him a second time, when Mrs. DOWLING took it from her; she was drunk; she does get drunk sometimes.

MARGARET DUNN, the prisoner, was then permitted to make a statement. She said that she was sewing in her room until twelve o'clock on the night in question, and then went on the roof to get her clothes; she was there about half an hour, and when she came down she found a man on her bed; did not know who it was; went down stairs and told DOWLING, but he refused to go up; when she got back to the room she took a broom from behind the door and struck him twice, she thought, in the side, but didn't know, and then she saw blood on the bed; she did not use the stick produced; never saw it before; had not seen deceased for three or four days before.

BRIDGET CROOK testified that she went with the prisoner from Mr. DOWLING's room to her room, and saw the man on the bed; she took the stick now produced and hit him two hard blows, apparently on the head; witness exclaimed, "that man is killed, let me go down," and she ran down-stairs.

Dr. MARSH, of the Centre-street Hospital, described the nature of the injuries, which consisted of sharp cuts, a contusion, and fracture of the skull; the contusion and fracture could have been produced by the heavy portion of the stick produced, and the cuts by the edge of the other portion.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by a wound on the head, sustained, as they believe, at the hands of the prisoner, MARGARET DUNN."

The Coroner accordingly fully committed her for trial, and she was removed to the Tombs. While leaving the examination the prisoner was surrounded by the women who had attended the inquest, when they roundly abused the unfortunate woman, and a sister of the deceased made a sudden rush at MARGARET to strike her, at the same time exclaiming: "Oh, you murderer! You've left us all in sorrow, so you have!" The officers protected their prisoner from violence with some difficulty. The accused was quite calm and collected during the entire proceedings, and seemed content to go back to prison.

THE FIRES OF A MONTH.

Report of the Fire-Marshal of the City of New-York.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, yesterday, submitted the following report to the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York:

I have the honor to make the following report on fires for the month of August, 1870. There were 64 fires during the month. Of these 12 were caused by carelessness of occupants and employes, 16 by kerosene, 4 by liquid gas, 3 by defective flues, 8 by incendiaries, 8 from causes unknown and the remainder were the result of various accidents. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 38; between $100 and $1,000, 18; between $1,000 and $5,000, 6; between $5,000 and $10,000, 3; between $10,000 and $50,000, 2; total, 64. Loss on buildings, $27,735; loss on stock, $55,465; total, $83,200. Insurance on buildings, $216,700; insurance on stock, $227,950; total, $444,650. Comparative statement of fires, losses and insurance for August, 1869: Fires, 64; loss, $97,900; insurance, $315,900. August, 1870: Fires, 64; loss, $83,200; insurance, $444,650. Classification of business in premises where fires occurred: Boots and shoes, 1; boarding, 3; carriage manufactory, 1; cooperage, 1; dwellings, 20; drugs, 1; dry goods, 1; fancy goods, 1; furniture, &c., 1; groceries, 5; gasoline, &c., 1; house of prostitution, 1; hotel, 1; iron foundry, 1; junk-shop, 1; kindling-wood factory, 1; lumber storage, 1; lager-beer saloon, 2; loan office, 1; liquor store, 3; match factory, 1; mill, 1; oils and paints, 1; restaurant, 2; rags, 1; stables, 2; sugars, 2; smoked fish, 1; tin ware, 1; unoccupied, 1; woodsheds, 2; waterfalls, 1.

Report of the Brooklyn Fire-Marshal—The Dangers of Kerosene.

Fire-Marshal KEADY reports that there were twenty-one fires in Brooklyn during the month of August. The causes were: Spontaneous combustion, 3; unknown, 4; defective flue, 2; kerosene, 2; careless use of matches, 2. The remainder from different causes, and such as might have been avoided with a due degree of care. The losses on buildings were $69,480; the losses on stock, $64,230; insurances on buildings, $40,300; insurances on stock, $50,000.

Five deaths occurred during the month, all traced to the use of kerosene oil. Several others were severely injured from the same cause. Those who died are as follows: CATHARINE O'NEIL, aged eighteen months, residing at No. 37 Hall-street, Aug. 7; MARY COOLAN, aged sixteen, at No. 564 Pacific-street, Aug. 8; ANNA GAMACH and two children, MARY, aged eight years, and KATE, aged one year, by the fire in Graham-avenue Aug. 21, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The Marshal recommends that the sale of unsafe or adulterated fluids be prohibited. As the law now is, he says that he has no power to act in the matter.

A New Railroad on Long Island.

Within a few days a new Railroad Company has been formed on Long Island. The men interested in it are men of means ample to carry out their designs, and of great business talent. The certificate of incorporation has been recorded in accordance with the General Railroad act at the office of the Secretary of State, Albany. The amount of capital has been fixed at $5,000,000, and $1,000,000 of it subscribed. The route has been determined upon. It will commence at Jamaica or Flushing, making close connections with either the South Side or North Shore Railroads, and from thence run through Manhasset, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, Huntington, Northport, Smithtown, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Wading River, Northville and direct to Orient. Aid will not be asked from the villages through which the road passes until it is constructed to such place giving aid. The few places enumerated which are supposed to be located on the Long Island Railroad received but little practical benefit from that road. The capitalists who have inaugurated this movement have noticed the great success the past Summer of the Southside and the Flushing Railroads, and think that if this North Shore road is built, equipped, and run with a liberal spirit, the investment will be great. The proposition is to build a double track and lay steel rails with [illegible]

THE CENTRAL BANK.

Statement of the Receiver—An Encouraging View of the Case.

A meeting of the depositors in the Central Bank of Brooklyn was held yesterday, in the auction-rooms of COLE & MURPHY, Mr. COLE occupying the chair. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to look after the interests of the depositors made the following report, which was read by Mr. PLACE:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the depositors of the Central Bank to examine the condition of said bank and report the same do respectfully report, that on the 26th of August your Committee called at the bank and had an interview with Mr. SPADER, the receiver. He was engaged in preparing a statement to be presented to the Court on the 1st of September. We were treated with due courtesy by Mr. SPADER, and our questions answered. From such interviews and examination we obtained the following statement:

There is due depositors, including all who claim that position	$856,000
Of which the City Treasurer has in deposit	$166,000
County Treasurer's deposit	105,000
United States deposit	40,000
And also the United States has a special deposit, drawing interest, of	41,000—352,000
Leaving as private deposits, without interest or security	$303,000

Of the above-named deposits all are on interest except the United States and private deposits. The County Treasurer received from the President after it was apparent to both that the bank must stop, securities belonging to the bank amounting in value to at least $80,000. He also received from the President, of his (the President's) individual property (real estate) ample security for the balance. The deposits of the United States are also secured by pledges from Mr. PRUYN of securities belonging to the bank of at least $40,000 in value.

THE ASSETS.

There exists as assets to meet these liabilities the following:

Real estate conveyed by Mr. Pruyn to the Receiver	$166,500
Lease, vault and fixtures	20,000
Available securities	80,000
Cash on hand	11,000
Total	$297,500
To which may be added the assessment upon shares of stockholders who are responsible	125,000
Total	$422,500

If we add to this the securities held by the United States and the County Treasurer, amounting to at least $140,000, it will make an aggregate of $562,500.

A DISCREPANCY.

Your Committee then compared this statement with that sworn to and published by the President and Cashier, on the 6th of July, as the last quarterly statement of said Bank, and asked Mr. SPADER if he could explain the immense increase in the amount of deposits between the 6th of July and the 1st of August, when the bank stopped payment. The statement sworn to July 6 and published, shows deposits at that time to the amount of $674,681 73. The present statement shows that there was on deposit when the bank failed, $856,000; making an increase of $181,318 27. To this inquiry Mr. SPADER replied, that at the time of the July statement Mr. PRUYN had overdrawn his account to the extent of over $200,000, which overdraft was deducted from the actual amount of deposits at that time, leaving the published amount as a balance of deposits; all of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. PLACE,
WM. COLE,
J. H. HAVENS.

STATEMENT OF MR. PLACE.

Mr. PLACE further stated that the real estate conveyed to the bank by Mr. PRUYN was estimated by the receiver to be worth at least $200,000, and that the lease, vault and fixtures were probably not worth so much as $20,000; that the available securities, valued by the Committee at $80,000, were estimated by the bank at $100,000; and that he had been told that the amount of cash on deposit in the Trust Company had increased to between $12,000 and $13,000.

Mr. HAVENS asked what was the gross amount of liabilities and assets.

Mr. PLACE replied that the liabilities were about $856,000, and the amount of assets, perhaps stretched a little, would be about $862,500, or about $6,000 more than the amount of liabilities. He further stated that in stepping into the bank this morning, he was requested by counsel for the receiver to look at the report which had been prepared, to be sworn to as the report required by order of the Court. From that report, giving the amounts in detail, we find about as follows:

The entire liabilities of the bank are	$882,734 96
The entire assets, which are believed to be good, are	583,559 28
The assets that are considered doubtful amount to	283,860 00
The difference between the liabilities and the assets that are considered good is	299,177 72

This does not include the assessments which we have reason to believe will be made, and of $125,000 upon the stockholders. He also thought there was some chance of collecting a portion of the assets which are put down in Mr. SPADER'S report as doubtful. He stated, this morning, that of the item of $88,000, at least half could be collected before six months had passed.

Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON moved that the report be accepted, which was adopted.

Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON said he thought that all things would turn out right if the depositors would only be patient; there are several notes of from $50,000 to $100,000 each which will fall due in the course of three months, and with these and a proper disposition of the real estate in hand enough will be netted to meet all liabilities. Referring to the official report of the receiver, Mr. SPADER, Mr. BRITTON said he hoped it would not be made public, for it might result in injuring, to a considerable extent, many persons, by exposing their financial standing.

Messrs. PLACE and HALE took the same view of the matter, and under their influence it was resolved that the receiver be requested, as far as consistent with his duties, not to allow to be published a list of the names of the depositors nor the amounts of their deposits.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Prominent New-Yorkers at a Shooting-Match—Sport on the Sound.

A large assemblage of sportsmen and gentlemen were gathered a few days ago, by the invitation of Mr. W. STUART, for pigeon-shooting on the grounds attached to his pleasant cottage near Norwich, Conn. The participants in the sport included Mayor F. L. Allen, Viscount Parker, Messrs. F. Gilbert, John Schermerhorn, W. Schermerhorn, Col. Wright, Arthur Sewell, George Griswold Haven, Eugene Thorne, R. Livingston, Gen. Elliott, Dr. Samuel Elliott, Eugene Casserly, Edward Kirtland, Frederick Bradley, Guest, Walker, Stackpool, Winser, Dr. Snelling, Charles Perkins, S. G. Osborn, De Ferresse, V. Gibert, Egmont Schermerhorn, Capt. Williams, Morris W. Bacon and Henry McVickar.

The opening match was for fifty birds a side, at thirty yards, between Viscount PARKER and Mr. ARTHUR SEWELL, both barrels being used, won by Lord PARKER, the score being Viscount PARKER 37, ARTHUR SEWELL 31. This match was followed by one between Messrs. WINSER and STACKPOOL, five birds a side, won by Mr. WINSER. Next followed a match, double rise, at eighteen yards, between Viscount PARKER and ARTHUR SEWELL, won by Mr. SEWELL. A very exciting match succeeded between Messrs. WALKER and MORRIS W. BACON, won by Mr. WALKER, by one bird.

Several excellent shots were made in the general sweepstakes by Messrs. McVickar, E. Schermerhorn, V. Gibert, Col. Wright, De Ferresse and Dr. Snelling. Considerable sums exchanged hands, the betting at one time being very lively. The sport excited great interest, being as yet but little known in this country, and being entirely novel in New-London. The birds, though great trouble was taken in their procural, were occasionally sluggish.

The entire party were, at the conclusion of the sports, entertained at dinner by Mr. STUART. Arrangements, we understand, are making for a match between Newport and New-London.

A Wall-Street "Corner."

There was a little "corner" in the bonds of 1862 reported yesterday. It is reported that early in the war some one on this side sold 62s short with the expectation that the war would result in sending these securities—which are almost exclusively held on the Continent—home for redemption, or at least would reduce the price in London to such a figure that the seller could buy in and realize a handsome profit. "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," however, and instead of these securities declining, the price has been held at tolerably stiff figures during the war. Yesterday morning while 62s were quoted in the Stock Exchange at 112¼, a bid was made for $150,000 worth at 114½. The bid was recorded, and the party who sold short two months ago will now have to cover or pay the difference on his little transaction. The "corner" was a small one, but it serves to show how some things are not done in Wall-street sometimes.

Reopening of the Howard Mission.

The painting and repairs of the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, are completed. The band of missionaries, teachers and earnest workers are back from their recreation. The Superintendent, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, has returned from his long absence in Europe, and entered again upon his work. To-morrow (Sunday) at 2½ o'clock P. M., there will be a union meeting of laborers, friends, parents and children, to which all are cordially invited.

A Case of Malpractice—"Madame Dubois" Again in Trouble.

Yesterday morning Miss KATIE HULSE, now a patient in the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and made the following complaint against HARRY RUSSELL and AMELIA ARMSTRONG, better known as "Madame Dubois," they being under arrest and arraigned. She charged them with producing an abortion. Both of the accused denied the truth of her statements, when the Magistrate decided to ball them for trial. RUSSELL failed to furnish bail, so was remanded to his cell. "Madame Dubois" gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer the complaint at the General Sessions. She is forty years of age, a native of England, and gives her occupation as an "electrician." Mr. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, of No. 57 East Seventy-eighth-street, having given the necessary bonds for the accused, she was released from custody.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES.

Charge Against Marshal Sharpe—How the Marshal's Office is Governed.

In the United States Court yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN, Marshal SHARPE appeared to answer a charge of fraud preferred against him by JOHN DOHERTY, one of the Marshal's keepers. The affidavit of the complainant set forth that on the 20th April last, he was employed by the Marshal to guard an India-rubber manufacturing establishment at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, on the express understanding that he should receive as his payment whatever sum of money the Register should impose as keeper's fees. He was thus engaged for eighty-three days, and asserted that he was the only one similarly employed there, and that he was solely responsible for the safety of the property. When the matter came before the Register, he fixed $6 per day as the amount of the keeper's fees, and the complainant regulated his bill for payment accordingly. The Marshal received $445 for the keeper's fees, but on presentation of his bill the complainant obtained only $2 a day for his services, the Marshal, he alleged, having converted the remainder to his own use. He further asserted that he charged $30 in excess of the amount fixed by the Register, and though repeatedly asked for the money he declined to do so. The evidence in substance supported the affidavit of the complainant.

Marshal SHARPE was examined in refutation of the charge, and testified that at the time he determined on placing a keeper in the manufactory of the bankrupts, he appointed HENRY C. BROAS in general charge of the property, with instructions to employ such keepers as he thought necessary to insure its safety; under those instructions DOHERTY was appointed, and he denied all knowledge of the understanding intimated by him; his salary during his service was to be $2 a day, and on one occasion, when he made an application for an increase, it was refused, and he was informed he was at liberty to leave if he so desired; it was untrue that DOHERTY was the only keeper on the premises; there were also BROAS and PURKIS, and some others he was then unable to recall to memory; he admitted he had received $445 for keeper's fees, but DOHERTY had got his proper share of it; the rest of the money had been divided between BROAS and PURKIS; a small portion of it had been put in a fund to be divided between them, but not a cent of the money remained in his possession. He said he was in a position to show the details of the expenditure, and had several witnesses to establish his statement.

Counsel for the complainant asked for the full details of the expenditure of the money, and the amount paid to each person.

Marshal SHARPE said it would be necessary to refer to the books of the office to answer the question, and it would be impossible to ascertain it without a good deal of trouble.

The Commissioner adjourned the investigation until Monday at 1 o'clock, to afford Marshal SHARPE an opportunity of ascertaining the details of the expenditure of the money. It is said that the money which was reserved from DOHERTY was appropriated by one of Mr. SHARPE'S assistants, and that the defendant in the suit was totally unaware of the transaction.

The Custom-House.

The granite building on Wall-street is daily besieged by a host of office-seekers who crowd into the Collector's room on every opportunity and press their claims for office upon him. The regular business of the Custom-house seems to be conducted by Assistant Collector CLINCH and his deputies, while the attention of the Collector and his Private Secretary are entirely absorbed by the applicants for office. Almost every day the chiefs of the party are closeted with Collector MURPHY arranging the details of the Fall campaign, while the ante-room is pretty comfortably filled with those who are expected to pull the wires.

Mr. H. M. CRANE, the Custom-house clerk, whose irregularities have been exposed in the TIMES, has been dismissed from his position. He has not made his appearance at the Custom-house even to draw the salary that is due him for a portion of last month's services.

Police Matters.

Numbers of the new shields were returned to Police Head-quarters, yesterday, broken beyond the possibility of use, some part of the patent fastenings having given way in each case. One was lost entirely by its falling from the breast of Officer POWELL, of the Seventh Precinct, while he was under Pier No. 37 East River looking for a thief.

Forty-seven cases of offences of members of the force were tried yesterday by Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN, but none of them were of a flagrant character. The general roundsmen cases were tried by Commissioner BOSWORTH, who referred them all to the Board without any expression of opinion as to their merit.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge Daly.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Robert Stanley, Thomas Smith and James Dunn were brought before Judge DALY, in this Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, and their discharge on bail asked for. Mr. A. H. Hummel appeared on behalf of the prisoners, and stated that they were held under a commitment made by Justice Hogan, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Detective James Finn, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners were released on giving bonds in the sum of $1,000 each to keep the peace.

THE STILLWELL ACT—CAN A MARRIED WOMAN BE ARRESTED UNDER IT?—A QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Elvina Robinson vs. Bella Rivers.—The defendant, a fashionably-dressed woman, had been arrested under what is known as the Stillwell or Non-Imprisonment act, in an action to recover the amount of a dress-maker's bill. The defendant filed bonds to cover the amount of the claim, and a motion was then made for release of bail and dismissal of the complaint on the ground that she was a married woman. Her counsel produced the affidavit of the defendant, that she was a married woman and the wife of one Frank Rivers; that she was supported by Rivers, and that the work for which action is brought was in the nature of necessary supplies for which her husband was responsible, which did not concern her separate estate, and for which she was not liable in an action at law.

The motion was opposed on the grounds that the defendant had controverted the facts and allegations on which the arrest was made, and it was, therefore, too late to introduce the defense of coverture; and that, according to the condition of her bond, she was bound to go on in an examination as to the truth or falsity of the facts alleged in the complaint. The facts alleged, and on which the order of arrest was made, were, that the defendant had obtained credit under false pretenses, in having represented that she was an actress by profession, and under a profitable engagement at the Olympic Theatre, in this City, and that she desired the dress to attend a special rehearsal; whereas, as plaintiff alleges, she (defendant) had no engagement at the Olympic or any other theatre, and was not an actress by profession.

The defendant corroborated her affidavit of marriage by producing a marriage certificate signed by the pastor of Greene-street Methodist Church.

Judge DALY took the papers, and reserved his decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s30	113	200 Mariposa Min. Co.	4⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N., s3	110⅝	50 Mariposa Pref.	8⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	110⅝	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	39⅞
300 do. small	110½	50 do.	39⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅛	100 W. U. Tel. b.c.	34
5,000 Ten. S. 6s, x. C.	62	200 Adams Express	65⅞
11,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	52½	200 United States Ex.	41⅞
15,000 do.	52½	100 A. M. U. Ex. b. c.	41⅜
10,000 do. new bds.	32	100 do.	41⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	90½	5 do.	41
1,000 Mo. State 6s	90½	100 do.	41⅛
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. bds.	74	500 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	94⅞
10,000 do. s30	73½	500 do. b. c.	94⅞
1,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to L. R. & F. S. R. R. Co.	74	30000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	89⅞
4,000 La. 8s, Lev. bds.	90	10000 do.	89⅞
3,000 M. S. S. F. bds.	90	100 Erie R. b. c.	22⅛
1,000 do. b. c.	98½	100 Harlem R.	132⅛
15,000 Cen. P. Gold bds.	88⅞	2800 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	91⅞
5,000 do.	88	300 do.	92
16,000 Union Pac. 1st.	81	100 Panama R.	88
10,000 Alt. & T. H. Ins.	76	100 do.	84
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	81	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	105⅛
5,000 do. 1st, 68	87⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87⅞
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	96⅞	100 N. J. Central R.	101⅛
1,000 do.	96⅞	200 do. b30	102
2,000 F., Ft. W. & C. 3d	97⅛	200 do. s30	101⅛
11,000 do.	98	100 do.	101⅛
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	88	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	113⅜
10 Cent. Nat. Bank	104⅞	500 Mil. & St. Paul R.	61
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	110	100 do.	61⅛
40 Mer. Ex. Bank	108	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.d.	78
		300 do.	77⅞
		100 Tol., Wab. & W.	51⅞
		100 Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅞
		500 do.	34
		200 Del., Lack. & W.	103
		100 Han. & St. Jo. R.	110

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	114⅜	100 L. S. & M. S. R. bet. call	92⅞
22,000 do.	114⅜	200 Illinois C. R.	137
20,000 U. S. C., '65 new	110⅜	100 do.	137⅛
15,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	67	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
20 Merchants' Bank	118⅛	100 do.	88
500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. bet. call	39⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅜
25 Del. & Hud. Canal bet. call	127½	25 Del. L. & W. R.	102
100 E. R. bet. call	22⅛	100 do.	101⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	95⅛	100 do.	102
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. bet. call	90⅛	100 Morris & Essex R.	88
200 Harlem R.	132⅛	100 Bos. Hart. & E. R.	3⅞
400 Reading R.	96⅞	50 H. & St. Jo. R.	112
100 do.	96⅞	200 do.	113
		100 do.	113
		100 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	113⅞

FRIDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

We compile from the 1st of September Schedule of the Public Debt, the following classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, now outstanding:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$384,049,450	$112,964,350	$497,013,800
5-20s, 1864	49,404,600	61,336,250	110,740,750
5-20s, 1865	131,029,550	27,350,750	158,380,300
5-20s, 1865(n.)	225,075,950	55,224,400	280,300,350
5-20s, 1867	284,550,100	83,164,400	367,714,500
5-20s, 1868	30,587,050	6,180,500	36,767,550
Total 5-20s	$1,084,696,700	$346,220,650	$1,450,904,350
Sixes, 1881	107,570,800	176,007,300	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	84,009,650	110,068,750	194,567,300
Fives, 1871	947,000	6,075,000	7,022,000
Fives, 1874	14,690,000	5,410,000	20,000,000
Total	$1,261,918,050	$718,248,000	$1,970,122,050
Total March 1, 1869			2,107,346,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$137,224,100
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 1, 1869, amounted to			124,224,570
Present Yearly charge			115,966,220
Reduction in Interest charge			$8,241,340

The sales of Gold today denoted more steadiness than usual of late in the market. The range of transactions was between 116⅜@116½ ⅌ cent. The combination to advance the market, if really intent upon a very high price, move with much deliberation, and, in some respects, after the example of the Gould-Fisk clique of last September. They had no advantages today from the War bulletins from the Continent. These were bloody enough, to be sure, but they reflected no substantive or confirmed French advantages, but rather leaned to the Prussian side. The Treasury Office paid out about as much Gold on the 10-40 Interest today as it received for Customs. The export demand for Gold Coin amounts to little or nothing. The shipments of Specie of all descriptions by Saturday's steamers will be under half a million of dollars. The Foreign Exchanges close with some firmness at 109⅞ for London 60 days, and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight. Money keeps easy to the Brokers on call loan at 5@6 ⅌ cent. There is a little more demand since the partial revival of business on the Stock Exchange, and some doubts are still expressed of the smooth working of the market later in the season. Time negotiations are quoted at 7 ⅌ cent., and in some cases with a brokerage added.

In the Public Funds there was a sudden and singular turn in the 5-20s of 1862. They advanced to 114¼ ⅌ cent., from 112¾ ⅌ cent. on Wednesday and 113¾ ⅌ cent. last night. The Bonds are scarce on the Street, and when called in for transmission to Europe by Saturday's steamers, it was found that they were practically "cornered." The dealers had oversold this issue and were compelled to settle with the receivers of the Bonds on their own terms. It is surmised that the same game of short sales has been going on in other classes of the 5-20s, especially the 1867s, and it now looks as though the sequel of the movement may place the New-York market in the singular position of seeming to *Bear* our Public Funds while the Continental markets are moving in the opposite direction, and, without meaning it, are actually working corners on the scarcity of these Stocks. Aside from the exceptional demand for 1862s, the other 5-20s, the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and the 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s, were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. stiffer than yesterday. We may add a few words in this connection against the doubtful policy of changing the Public Funds of the United States for other and less assured and less reliable, in seasons of difficulty, American Securities. The War in Europe has established, past all doubt, that in sudden emergencies like the present no other Stocks are so certainly convenient or available for ready cash, and at the least sacrifice or depreciation in price, as United States 5-20s. Our own people should, therefore, be slow to be tempted into exchanges for State or Railway Bonds, because of the promise of a little more interest, unless they are certain of being able to hold the latter permanently, for in the event of political or financial storms, they cannot feel so sure of turning their investments into ready money.

The attendance at the Stock Board and in the Long Room of the Exchange, was not so full as yesterday, and the aggregate business scarcely so large; but prices have an upward inclination, and New-York Central, Reading and the Western Roads are higher, as a rule, than yesterday. The Southern State Bonds are in fair request, and Pacific Mail Shares somewhat higher. The advance in Illinois Central from last week is 1@2 ⅌ cent., the North Wests of both classes have gone up 1¼@2¼ ⅌ cent., Reading about 1 ⅌ cent., Lake Shore, 1@1½ ⅌ cent., and New-York Central and Scrip 1 ⅌ cent. from last week.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The "corner" in 5-20s of 1862 was relieved by 3 o'clock, and the price fell back to 113¾ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	*106⅞	*106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110¾
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116⅜
Bills on London at Sight	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅞	95⅛
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	90	90⅛
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
North-western Common	82⅛	82⅜
North-western Preferred	87⅛	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	40
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅞	61⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅛
New-Jersey Central	102	102⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	52⅛

*EX. DIV.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

Gold receipts	$496,183 44
Gold payments	523,366 74
Gold balance	67,194,676 85
Currency receipts	472,971 80
Currency payments	1,269,448 29
Currency balance	12,289,724 73
Customs	308,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114	10-40 reg.	106
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6's Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	62	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '86	102
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
Va. 6s, new bds	67	Ill. C. bds., '70	100
Ga. 6s	85	Ill. Cou. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	91⅛	Ill. Cou. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	52	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. F. A., '66	32	Ind. 5 ⅌ c.	100
N. Car. F. A., '68	34	Mich. 6 ⅌ c., '73	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	21⅛	Mich. 6 ⅌ c., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	24	Mich. 6 ⅌ c., '77	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Mich. 6 ⅌ c., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	73	Mich. 7 ⅌ c., W. L.	100
Mo. 6s	90	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	90	N. Y. Cou. B. L.	107⅛
La. 6s	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
La. 6s, L. bds.	74	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
La. 8s, L. bds.	87	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Conn. 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, C. F., '73	107
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '81	101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	96	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	98⅛	T., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
Erie 1st M. extended	92	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88	Gt. West. 3d, '93	80⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	75	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
H. R. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100⅛	Mor. & Essex 2d	92
Harlem 1st	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 1st bds	100	N. J. Cen. New Bds	101
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds	92⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	83
Cen. Pac. Bds	89	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	104
Union Pac. 1st Bds	81	Chi. & Alton 1st	101⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	110	Chi. & Alton Inc.	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93⅛	St. L. & I. M. Bds	86⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3.10	91
Cons. 7 ⅌ ct. con.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st, '83	82⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G's	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Lack. & W. Bds	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	89
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	92⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	96	Bos., H. & E. guar	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	128	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Merchants'	118	Central National	104
Mechanics'	133	Fourth National	105
Union	124	Ninth National	110
America	145	Tenth National	126⅛
City	210	Oriental	131
Phenix	106	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100⅛
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	127⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Maryland Coal Co.	24
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	61
Commerce	122	Cons. Coal of Mary'd	35
Broadway	260	Western Union Tel.	34
Mercantile	130	Quicksilver Mining	4
American Exchange	116	Mariposa Mining	4
Chatham	165	Mariposa Pref.	8
Irving	130	Mariposa Trust Ctfs.	20
People's	130	Adams Express	65⅛
East River	115	Wells-Fargo Express	11
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	9
Nassau	105	American Express	41⅛
Continental	90	United States Ex.	41⅜
Importers' & Traders'	152	Pacific Mail	39⅞
Park	160		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	102
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	114⅛	115
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	96⅛	96⅞
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	27
Northern Central	44	44⅛
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛	34⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅛

The New-York holders of certain Minnesota Bonds, irregularly issued to certain Railroads in 1858, met yesterday at the office of Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., and declined the offer of the State to convey the lands originally granted for Railroad purposes in satisfaction of the disputed Bonds. They then appointed a Committee to enforce payment on the overdue coupons on these Bonds, if practicable.

The St. Joseph and Denver Railway Company are about closing out their Eight ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgage Land Grant Loan. The Bonds are offered at 97½ ⅌ cent., Currency. The landed security is 1,500,000 acres, and the roadway already in operation is seventy-five miles, and thirty-six miles additional, graded and ready for the rails.

Among the first of September changes in Stock circles, we notice that Mr. DE FOREST, of MANNING & DE FOREST, has withdrawn from that firm to join a new house, DE FOREST, WILLARD & Co. The firm is composed of Mr. DE FOREST, Mr. WILLARD (late with his relative, R. K. WILLARD,) and Mr. CHAS. E. MARSTON.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the years ending April 30, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad Company were:

August, 1870	$320,080 30
August, 1869	252,566 00
Increase	$67,513 30

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $2,632,797; amount marketed, $2,638,564.

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$1,630,305 61	$1,715,838 38
From freight	4,700,664 29	4,814,099 24
From miscellaneous	394,636 28	303,830 50
Total	$6,812,906 18	$6,833,770 12
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of track	$702,742 97	$561,271 35
Repairs of bridges	85,115 09	73,077 50
Repairs of buildings	115,217 70	75,077 93
Repairs of fences	34,001 88	28,027 06
Repairs of docks	9,446 28	2,120 28
Repairs of locomotives	467,112 15	405,899 68
Repairs of cars	448,496 80	408,100 25
Repairs of roads	[illegible]	7,072 77
Loss and damage	28,656 45	44,632 93
Fuel consumed	574,090 77	551,848 64
Stationery	27,348 98	44,319 25
Oil and waste	74,011 88	77,462 89
Foreign agencies	30,270 07	34,329 05
Train service	314,299 83	335,600 74
Engine service	230,552 00	227,346 88
Station service	262,075 80	275,258 82
Water service	37,277 27	28,543 30
Operating and maintaining Burlington bridge	3,482 40	9,210 54
Ferriage at New-Boston and Quincy	12,157 18	12,111 60
General expenses	217,023 86	156,744,863 90
Total	$3,390,111 19	$3,374,563 [illegible]
Earnings less expenses	$3,422,667 90	$3,287,217 76
Add balance April 30, 1869		360,228 33
Total		$3,587,440 09
From which deduct—		
Rent of tracks	$14,114 00	
Interest on bonds	344,582 00	
Interest and exchange	13,290 32	
Interest on Peoria and Hannibal Railroad bonds	47,040 00	
Interest on American Central Railroad bonds	57,080 00	
Interest on Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad bonds	27,280 00	
Taxes, State and County	190,275 22	
Transfer office expenses	1,008 00	
National taxes, manufactures and earnings	44,627 51	
Dividend, August, 1869	601,360 00	
Dividend, February, 1870	639,360 00	
National tax on dividends	80,041 57	
161 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8 ⅌ cent. bonds purchased for sinking fund	111,100 00	—2,460,957 62
Leaving balance to credit of income account April 30, 1870		$888,422 97

The gross earnings of the railroad for the year have been $6,621,770 12; and the operating expenses for the same period, including taxes, rent of tracks, and cost of transfers, have been $4,017,410 12—leaving applicable to interest and dividends the sum of $2,604,394 40. The amount paid for dividends, and taxes on the same, during the year, has been $1,600,821 57; for interest on bonds, $496,267 00; bonds purchased for sinking fund, $111,100—leaving a balance of $395,410 74; to which add balance from previous year of $500,209 23, making the total amount to credit of income account, at the close of the year, $895,662 97, exclusive of amount paid into the sinking fund, which at this time is $1,147,861 13.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, APRIL 30, 1870.

Capital stock		$18,590,210 00
Funded debt ($4,649,750) viz.:		
Trust mortgage convertible sinking fund 8 ⅌ cent. bonds		160,800 00
Trust mortgage inconvertible sinking fund 8 ⅌ cent. bonds		1,876,000 00
Trust mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. bonds		400,000 00
Second mortgage bonds issued on account of Northern Cross Road, payable at Frankfort on the Main, interest at 4½ ⅌ cent. to July 1, 1875, and at 4 ⅌ cent. from July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1890		941,000 00
C. B. and Q. scrip of 12 semi-annual installments of $21,750 each, payable July and January at Frankfort on the Main, issued on account of Northern Cross Railroad		282,750 00
Amount due under decree of Court foreclosing the mortgage on the Northern Cross Railroad, not yet called for by the bondholders, and therefore retained by order of the Court		270,000 00
Unclaimed dividends	$1,958 00	
Unpaid accounts and pay-rolls	120,228 37	
Due agents and connecting roads	117,676 40	
Bills payable	500,000 00	739,861 97
Sinking fund		1,147,861 13
Balance to credit of income account		888,662 97
Total		$24,294,346 07
Construction		$16,423,340 07
Equipment		4,246,222 35
Due on Northern Cross Railroad		270,000 00
American Central Railway construction account paid by this Company	$466,308 99	
Extension Lewistown Branch Railroad do.	237,080 98	
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad do.	261,060 40	
Carthage and Burlington Railroad do.	64,511 61	
Burlington and Missouri Railroad stock bonds	406,066 27	
Burlington Depot grounds and accretions	298,594 17	
1,322 shares Pullman Palace Car Company stock	113,100 00	—1,867,459 77
Material on hand		465,324 52
Wharf and ferry-boats		29,986 81
Chicago teams for transferring freight		5,313 50
Accounts and bills receivable	$697,786 75	
Post-office Department	10,369 41	
Due from agents and connecting roads	165,947 86	— 774,103 33
Deposits in New-York and Boston and in the Treasury		122,517 86
Total		$24,294,346 07

The directors chosen at the annual meeting, June 29, 1870, are as follows: President—James F. Joy. Directors—Erastus Corning, James F. Joy, Chauncey S. Colton, John C. Green, Nathaniel Thayer, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, Robert S. Watson, William Boott and John N. Denison. Chairman of Board—John N. Denison. General Superintendent—Robert Harris. Secretary and Treasurer—Amos T. Hall.

Lost or Stolen United States Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1870.

Registered bonds of the following acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of this Department at this date, viz.:

ACT OF JAN. 28, 1847.

$200 each.—1,620, 1,710, 2,123, 2,270, 2,271.
$300 each.—1,697, 1,698, 1,699.
$500 each.—2,987, 3,085.
$1,000 each.—7,498, 7,586, 7,590, 9,480.
$5,000 each.—3,064.

ACT OF FEB. 8, 1861.

$1,000 each.—5,531, 5,712, 8,124.
$5,000 each.—2,260.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$100 each.—732, 988.
$500 each.—885, 1,987, 3,471, 4,302.
$1,000 each.—3,463, 5,061, 5,061, 5,712, 11,423, 13,114, 20,341, 28,293.
$5,000 each.—4,172, 5,428, 8,761.
$10,000 each.—11,135, 11,140, 11,402.

ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862.

$50 each.—765, 1,088.
$100 each.—1,392, 1,749, 1,749, 1,750, 1,869, 1,870, 1,871, 1,872, 1,873, 1,874, 2,441, 2,442, 2,443, 2,447, 4,249, 4,091, 4,227, 4,681, 5,021, 5,166, 5,180, 5,170, 5,200, 5,201, 5,203, 11,404, 11,405, 11,408, 14,112, 14,114.
$500 each.—1,272, 1,357, 1,360, 1,388, 1,389, 1,361, 2,460, 4,222, 5,260, 7,480, 9,061.
$1,000 each.—2,133, 2,683, 2,684, 3,241, 3,242, 3,243, 3,244, 3,245, 3,303, 3,808, 3,810, 9,023, 9,024, 9,025, 9,026, 9,027, 9,030, 12,110, 12,111, 20,471, 20,472, 20,473, 20,479, 22,029, 22,030, 22,031, 22,032, 22,430, 22,431, 22,550, 22,566, 22,480, 22,481, 22,482, 22,483, 22,698, 22,022, 21,380, 22,720, 22,721.
$5,000 each.—7,499, 7,550, 7,553, 9,937, 10,189.
$10,000 each.—313, 12,812, 12,814, 12,815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40s.

$100 each.—1,582, 1,583, 1,584, 1,585, 3,180, 3,180.
$1,000 each.—220, 1,785, 4,669, 3,745, 3,747, 3,748, 3,749.
$5,000 each.—2,778, 3,088, 3,089, 3,090, 11,852, 13,247, 13,248.
$10,000 each.—11,668.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$50 each.—327.
$100 each.—2,118, 2,119, 2,120, 2,447, 2,418.
$500 each.—1,366, 1,414.
$1,000 each.—4,143, 4,144, 5,390, 7,907, 8,094, 8,095, 8,097, 8,507, 8,508, 8,509.
$5,000 each.—2,378, 2,389, 2,390, 2,391.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865.

$10,000 each.—4,605, 4,606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each.—1,175, 1,176, 1,177, 2,405, 2,406.
$500 each.—850, 871, 1,444.
$1,000 each.—645, 646, 2,538, 2,539, 2,540, 2,541, 3,542, 3,543, 3,544, 3,545, 3,576, 3,580, 3,600, 3,887, 3,888, 4,324, 4,327, 4,359, 4,360, 4,360, 4,361, 4,362, 4,363, 4,364, 4,365, 7,342, 7,343, 9,878, 9,879, 9,880.
$5,000 each.—1,678, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010.
$10,000 each.—1,403, 1,403.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$100 each.—2,619, 3,765, 3,766, 3,767, 3,768, 3,903, 3,904, 9,197, 9,198, 9,301, 12,128, 12,129.
$500 each.—62, 1,853, 1,854, 1,966, 2,047, 2,852, 2,853, 4,421, 5,000, 5,280, 6,381, 6,896, 7,938.
$1,000 each.—632, 10,925, 13,126, 13,127, 14,068, 15,111, 15,231, 15,232, 16,385, 16,395, 17,023, 17,024, 17,025, 18,876, 18,379, 18,380, 19,025, 20,022, 20,032, 22,907, 22,910, 22,911, 22,912, 22,913, 22,914, 22,915, 22,916, 22,917, 22,918, 22,919, 22,920, 22,930, 22,931.
$5,000 each.—3,867, 3,868, 3,897, 4,067, 5,348.
$10,000 each.—3,226, 3,227.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each.—[illegible], 635.
$100 each.—58, 857, 1,120, 3,822, 4,906, 4,905, 4,906, 5,162, 5,163, 5,164, 5,165, 5,166, 5,256, 5,256, 5,257, 5,258, 5,657, 5,658, 6,680, 7,323, 7,324.
$500 each.—615, 1,115, 2,671, 2,672, 2,673, 2,676, 3,163, 3,177, 3,180, 3,277, 3,436, 3,437, 3,515, 3,516, 4,458, 5,347.
$1,000 each.—4,597, 3,855, 7,145, 7,146, 8,482, 11,621, 11,622, 11,628, 11,634, 11,636, 11,637, 11,640, 11,647, 11,648, 11,649, 11,650, 11,651, 11,652, 11,653, 11,654, 12,209, 12,210, 12,211, 12,214, 12,215, 12,686, 12,688, 12,691, 12,695, 12,696, 12,697, 12,698, 14,216, 14,217, 14,218, 14,219, 14,220, 14,221, 14,222, 14,223, 14,224, 14,225, 15,049, 15,121, 15,122, 16,627, 18,219, 18,230.
$5,000 each.—181, 182, 272, 274, 276, 3,450, 3,452, 3,453.
$10,000 each.—1,613.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each.—305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312.
$1,000 each.—1,081, 1,082, 1,083, 1,084, 1,502, 1,503, 1,504, 1,505, 1,615, 1,616.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869'S.

$1,000 each.—100, 101.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868'S.

$5,000 each.—310.

Any correspondence in relation to above bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this office.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 88 and interest.

10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 per cent. bonds Barber Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	220
Bees-wax, pkgs.	6	Rosin, bbls.	2,550
Cotton, bales	29	Pork, pkgs.	30
Copper, bbls.	16	Beef, pkgs.	30
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	407	Cut-meats, pkgs.	110
Eggs, bbls.	939	Butter, pkgs.	2,932
Flour, bbls.	8,222	Cheese, boxes	21,951
Corn-meal, bags	120	Lard, pkgs.	230
Wheat, bushels	52,500	Lard, kegs	460
Corn, bushels	19,700	Oil, Lard, bbls.	20
Oats, bushels	22,225	Oil-cake, pkgs.	100
Rye, bushels	2,040	Pea-nuts, bags	33
Malt, bushels	36,192	Tobacco, hhds.	35
Grass-seed, bushels	1,784	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,150
Hemp, bales	20	Whisky, bbls.	460
Hops, bales	166	Wool, bales	28
Leather, sides	4,960	Starch, boxes	2,262

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Robinson Crusoe*, for London—7,845 bbls. Flour, 7,200 Staves, 23,260 bushels Wheat, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 1,700 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the brig *Louisa*, for Falmouth—16,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Bianostra*, for Lough Foyle—4,612 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Highland Mary*, for Bremen—4,122 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Allendale*, for Antwerp—27,102 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Union*, for Corunna—200 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco, 22,000 Staves.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Oporto—7,200 Staves, 3 boxes Drugs, 5 dozen Oars, 900 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Jose Amell*, for Barcelona—300 bbls. Petroleum, 27,505 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls continue dull and nominal at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in rather more demand at 34c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a fairly active trade reported in seasonable styles of work at firm prices. The offerings have been fair, and the assortment quite attractive to the early Fall buyers.

BRICKS—Have been in demand at unaltered rates.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been light, and prices have been quoted weak.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after within our previous range.

COCOA—Has been neglected, and prices have been more or less nominal.

COFFEE—There has been rather more demand for Rio, and a number of invoices have been in negotiation, of which 871 bags by the *Selene*, and 809 bags by the *Content* have been reported closed out within our former range. In other kinds the trade has been wholly in a jobbing way; 250 bags Maracaibo have been placed in lots at 16c.@19c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java at 19¾c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been reported firm, but the dealings for both prompt and forward delivery have been on a very moderate scale. Sales, 1,378 bales, for early delivery, including 1,078 bales to spinners, who have been the principal buyers, as usual of late, 126 bales to shippers, and 62 bales to speculators. Also 1,500 bales, for forward delivery, including 600 bales basis Low Middling, for September, at 17⅛c.@18c.; 200 bales do. October, 16⅞c.@16⅛c.; 300 bales do., November, 16⅜c.@16⅜c., and 100 bales do., December, 16⅛c., ⅌ lb.

Closing prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
Low Middling	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
Middling	19⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,820
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	4,123
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	763,365
Receipts same time preceding year	648,917
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	628,730
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	893,450
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,867
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	222,979
Estimated stock here	34,500

FISH—The demand has been moderate for most kinds within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered quite freely at easier and declining prices, yet the dealings have been light in other than shipping extras, of which some 5,500 bbls. have been taken for export, mainly on the basis of $5 50@$5 60 for low grade State, and fair brands of Western, ⅌ bbl. The medium and better grades have been very heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,500 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 70@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 65; very good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 70 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@$4 60
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 45
Superfine State and Western	4 70@ 5 25
Extra State	5 25@ 5 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 25@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 70@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@ 6 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues very quiet at declining prices. Sales reported, since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at about $5 30@$5 60 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $5 90@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand, ranging from $4 15@$5 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl. Sales of 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 65 for Brandywine, $5 50 for Southern, $5 40 for Caloric, and $5 for Fairfax, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 30@$5 60
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 90@ 6 60
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 60@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 5 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 85@ 5 65
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@26 25

FRUIT—The market has been quiet and depressed for most kinds.

GRAIN—The main inquiry for Wheat has been for No. 2 Spring, which has been offered freely and quoted decidedly lower, in view of the less favorable Liverpool advices and the increasing firmness in freights. At the reduced figures quite an active business has been reported, at from $1 20@$1 22, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for sailing vessel grades, and $1 10@$1 18 for inferior to very good steamer grades do., chiefly at $1 15@$1 18 for fair to very good, ⅌ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been in light supply and demand at somewhat nominal rates; a few car-loads of prime new crop have been placed at $1 30 ⅌ bushel, an extreme price. The poorer grades of Spring have been quiet and unsettled. White Wheat has been in rather more demand, mostly for milling, at, however, very low prices; a load of good Wabash was purchased by a local miller at $1 50; some odd lots of State have also been placed at from $1 55@$1 75; of Western at from $1 42@$1 55, and of Southern at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Wheat has not attracted much attention, and has been quoted cheaper, ranging from $1 32 for poor ordinary to $1 40 for prime, and $1 42 for car-loads of very choice, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 32@$1 42, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 32 for choice New; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 22, for soft and warm to very good Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 10@$1 18 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 02@$1 07; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 05; Amber State at $1 38@$1 41; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 35@$1 42; White Southern at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate supply and fair demand, mainly on trade account, opening a trifle stronger in price, but closing slightly in favor of buyers. New Mixed Western has been most freely dealt in at from 82½c.@83½c. for ordinary to fair, in store and afloat, 84c.@85c. for fair to prime, the latter mainly at 85c., at which it closed tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,500 bushels at 82c.@85½c., for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for good loads, 88c.@89c. chiefly at 88c. for Yellow Western and State, 86c.@91c. for White do., and 77c.@81c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. The first freight engagement of Corn made for a European port in a long time was effected today for Glasgow, for which port 3,500 bushels were taken by steamer at 8d. ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very dull on the basis of 85c.@95c. for Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal. Barley-malt continues inactive at $1 20@$1 25 for State, and $1 20@$1 30 for Canada, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request, and, with rather freer offerings, prices have been quoted a shade lower, closing dull and weak. A few boat-loads of new crop Mixed Western were disposed of at 50c.@51c. ⅌ bushel. Old do. were quoted heavy at about 49c.@50c. ⅌ bushel. Inferior new crop Oats were sold in car-loads as low as 45c., and very choice White do. as high as 58c.@59c. ⅌ bushel, but these were extreme quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 48c.@60c. for Old Mixed Western; 45c.@58c., as the extremes, for inferior to extra choice new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 7,845 bbls. Flour and 23,460 bushels Wheat, for London; 4,612 bbls. Flour for Lough Foyle, 16,000 bushels Wheat for Falmouth, and 27,102 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New continues inactive at from 80c.@$1 10, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is dull and heavy at 80c.@$1 15, as extremes for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in light demand and weak in price. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c.; Jute Butts, 4c.@4¼c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry has been reported for desirable stock, at full rates. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@[illegible]; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 19c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 17@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@[illegible]; Matamoras, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@20½c.; Truxillo, 17@20 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@18c.; Curacoa, 18@21 lbs., 14c.@18c.; Port-au-Plate, 20@22 lbs., 15c.@17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Western, 20@28 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 12@19 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 20@20 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 20@20 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 13c.; Savanilla, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 20@22 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 20@20 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@[illegible], currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 40@60 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@60 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 40@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, Kips, 10@12 lbs., 24c.@[illegible], gold, selected; Minas, 16@19 lbs., 15c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 3@10 lbs., 20c.@25c.; Gambia and Bissau, 3@9 lbs., 24c.@26c.; Zanzibar, 6@11 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 3½@4½ lbs., 16c.@18½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 3@9 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@12c.; Penang Cow, 10@[illegible] lbs., 14c.@16c., currency.

HOPS—Trade has been slow in most kinds, but desirable lots have been quoted firm at from 25c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS, in opening the new season, says of the week's business: "As the week closes, arrivals of new Hops are more liberal. The demand shows less life, arising from the disappointment dealers and brewers feel on finding the samples show so little strength and flavor. Mostly all the new stock we have seen afford unmistakable signs of premature picking, being composed of partially developed, in various stages of growth, and fully ripe Hops. Brewers hesitate to buy such comparatively useless goods, and prefer to wait for such quality as they can use with safety. It is to be hoped that those Hops left on the vines till the end of this or the beginning of next week, will show more strength and flavor. It is generally considered among dealers, that good qualities of 1869 growth, will have more value than the new, unless those gathered later prove much better than the earlier. As the market for new assumes form, it indicates a wide range of prices as likely to exist. Nobody wants poor goods, and everybody is looking for fine quality; the probable comparative abundance of the former, and scarcity of the latter, will raise the value of the one, and depress the prices of the other. While the indications are that fine new and yearlings will maintain present values, and perhaps advance, the immature, early picked grades, threaten to have competition in value from what remains of the growth of 1868. Receipts of the week, 225 bales; receipts, corresponding week last season, 192 bales; total receipts of the season, 225 bales. He quotes prices thus: New-York State, new, 25c.@30c.@35c.; Wisconsin, new, none; Eastern, new, 25c.@28c.@30c.; Michigans, new, none; Ohios, new, 25c.@28c.@27c.; Yearlings, 10c.@15c.@20c.; Old, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request at $2 25@$2 30 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@23c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 15 for Common, and $1 35@$1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty fair request, including Southern Pine, $32@$35; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$26; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $50@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $40@$44; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$80; Oak and Ash, $54@$60; Maple and Birch, $36@$38; Black-walnut, $80@$125.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been on a limited scale within our former range. A cargo of 352 hhds. and 5 tcs. Porto Rico was disposed of on private terms. The offerings are free, and holders quite eager to realize. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 57c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@46c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@26c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@29c.	25c.@27c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	37c.@46c.
Porto Rico	—@—	57c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in reduced supply and moderate demand on the basis of $1 90@$1 95 for strained ⅌ 280 lbs., which figures show a stronger market; sales, 1,500 bbls. Tar has been quiet at former rates. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, but without material change in price, being quoted at 39½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Rosin, $1 90@$7 for 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet as a rule, without any marked changes in prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 36; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@71½c.; Linseed-oil at 81c.@84c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 60, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@42c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@81½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@64c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 77½c.@80½c., ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been much less call for Crude in bulk, since our last, and though the offerings have not been large, prices have shown rather less firmness. The nominal quotations were 14c. for prompt, and 13½c. for September delivery, but no considerable amounts could be placed at these figures. Shipping Crude was dull and nominal. At the Creek, after the very heavy dealings of yesterday, the market presented a very quiet appearance, though prices were fairly supported on the basis of $3 22½@$3 25 on the Upper, and $3 20@$3 25 on the Lower Roads, ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported of 4,800 bbls. on the Upper Road, early delivery, at $3 25 ⅌ bbl. The Philadelphia receipts of Crude today were 1,550 bbls., and for the week, 8,666 bbls. Refined Oil has attracted comparatively little attention, and the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers, though holders have been seemingly unwilling to make any important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 26⅛c.; 4,500 bbls. do., for early delivery, at 26c., and 2,000 bbls. do., last half of September, on private terms. At Philadelphia sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, deliverable by Sept. 15, at 25⅛c., and 500 bbls. do., last half of September, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. The Philadelphia receipts of Refined today were 1,200 bbls., and for the week 20,721 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,122 bbls. for Bremen, 900 bbls. for Oporto, and 300 bbls. for Barcelona. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair demand, within a range from 30½c.@32c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon; sales, 4,500 cases. Naphtha has been in less demand at 10½c., in shipping order; 16c.@16⅛c., in cases, and 5¾c.@6½c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention and has been irregular in price, the business having been mostly in job lots of Western Mess at a wide range. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$28, chiefly at $27 75@$27 87 for Western Mess; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 75@$29 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been very quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 88 pkgs. at 12⅛c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 19⅛c.@23⅛c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 18c.@16¼c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles ⅌ lb.; sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been in moderate demand and quoted a trifle firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅛c.@16¾c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16⅞c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly 16⅝c. for prime, ⅌ lb.; also, 250 tcs. Prime Steam, seller, October, at 16c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been less sought after at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. in lots, at $11@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are very dull at from $25@$27 50 for new ice-cured Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in quite moderate request at less buoyant prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@34c.; the day's receipts were 2,952 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate demand at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 21,951 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	34@38
State firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ lb.	34@36
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@34
Western Reserve, firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	28@32
Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ⅌ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	13½@14
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	11 @12
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, fine to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8 @10

RICE—There has been a moderate inquiry for Rangoon, of which 500 bags have been sold, to arrive, at $3 25, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs., in bond. Carolina has been quiet at about former quotations.

SEEDS—A fair demand has been reported for Calcutta Linseed at steady rates; sales, 4,000 bags and 4,600 packets, to arrive, at $2 22½, gold, ⅌ bushel. Grass-seeds have been quiet at previous figures.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand since our last, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 36c.@38c., gold, ⅌ lb. Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 55c.@55c.; Curacoa, 52c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in less demand, including Castile at 11¾c.@12⅛c.; Colgate's Pale, 8¼c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Continue in limited demand at former prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite freely purchased, mainly for refining purposes, at very firm prices. Sales have been reported of 3,300 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9¼c.@11¼c., mostly on the basis of 9¾c.@9⅞c. for fair to good refining grades, which latter have been in comparatively limited stock; also, 118 boxes Havana, at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., ⅌ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 86,400 hhds., 121,203 boxes, and 508,477 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10½c.@10⅞c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 11⅛c.@13⅛c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales, 42,500 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for ordinary to prime; 27,500 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@16⅛c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has been a fairly active call for desirable grades at firm and buoyant prices, sellers having had any existing advantage.

TOBACCO—Has been less active but steady; sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@12c.; 200 cases Ohio at 13½c.@20c.; 150 cases, various growths, at 8c.@60c.; and 200 bales Havana at 82c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb. We quote Kentucky as follows: Frosted Lugs, 5¼c.@6½c.; Sound Lugs, 6¾c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@9c.; Medium Leaf, 8¼c.@10½c.; Good Leaf, 9¼c.@11⅛c.; Fine Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Selections, 13c.@15⅛c. *Seedleaf* Tobacco thus:

	Crop 1867-68. Cents.	Crop 1869. Cents.
Connecticut and Massachusetts		
Fillers	12@15 nom.	12½@14
Binders and Seconds	15@20 nom.	18@22
Wrappery lots		30@50
Fine Wrappers		50@60
New-York State Fillers	10@11	10@11
Average lots		16@20
Wrappers		20@30
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	10@12	9@10
Average lots	16@22	12@15
Wrappers	25@45	18@30

Havana—Common, 71½c.@75c.; Good, 82c.@85c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I-cut, 87½c.@90c.; II-cut, $1 [illegible], average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 17c.@20c.; Good and Fine, 21c.@25c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@[illegible]c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and rather firmer. Sales, 425 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, at 93½c.@94c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 460 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the line of Breadstuff engagements, chiefly Wheat, for British ports, at firmer rates by steamer to Liverpool, and for Flour by sail to London. The demand for Petroleum vessels showed some improvement, but without material alteration in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 70,000 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d.@7d., closing at 7d. by steam and at 4½d. by sail, ⅌ bushel; also 150 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 15s. ⅌ ton; and 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms. For London, 2,800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; and some Resin on private terms. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8¼c.; and 3,500 bushels Corn (the first engagement of the kind reported for a long time,) at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel. For Stockholm, a Belgian bark with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark with 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. if to the Continent, or 7s. 3d. if to Stettin. For Gibraltar and orders, a brig with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Catania, a brig with equal to 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 26c., gold, for cases. For Palermo, a British bark with 700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., and 6,000 cases do. 26c. each.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

At Communipaw Market on this forenoon, trade in Live Stock was small and dull. The sales effected in Sheep were not concluded until after 2 P. M. The lots were large and the quality inferior, being for the most part thin Ohio Sheep, with a few coarse lots from Western New-York. The best on hand were some Jersey Lambs and a few lots of Canada Sheep. The stock from Pennsylvania was poor and rough, prices ranged from 4½c.@7c. for Sheep, and from 7c.@8½c. for Lambs. Horned Cattle were dull at low prices, the range of the market was from 10c.@15c. Texans flooded the market, and were very common quality. Hogs were reported dull by W. S. ALLERTON at 12½c. ⅌ lb. for heavy Hogs and 13c. ⅌ lb. for lighter Hogs. MACBRIDE & BARTLETT report Hogs firm from 12⅛c.@13c. ⅌ lb. for all their stock. Arrivals light.

SALES TODAY.

B. WESTHEIMER sold for self and LEHMAN 141 Ohio and Virginia Steers, mixed lot, at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; they were a fair lot of cattle. CONEY & McPHERSON sold for selves 119 Texan Steers, common lot, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 23 Illinois Steers, fair cattle, at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 125 Texan Steers, from common to fair, at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight, on an average, 5½ cwt.; 35 Ohio Steers, common rough cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 22 Ohio Steers, from common to good, at 14½c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. on an average; 24 Ohio Steers, common cattle, at 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 37 Ohio Steers, common cattle, at 13c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

R. BELLS sold 25 Lambs, weight 1,920 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,480 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 167 Sheep, weight 13,416 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 309 Sheep, weight 12,880 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 500 Sheep, weight 39,670 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 475 Sheep, weight 38,480 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Lambs, very common and old, weight 5,460 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. KAHN & HOUVER sold 55 Lambs, average weight 61 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,030 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 101 coarse Pennsylvania Lambs, average weight 57 lbs. per head at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 167 Sheep and Lambs, mixed lot at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 46 Sheep, average weight 85 lbs. per head at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 33 Jersey Lambs, average weight 55 lbs. per head, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 335 Sheep, Ohio, average weight 70 lbs. per head, at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 219 Ohio Sheep, average weight 70 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 49 Ohio Lambs, average weight 59 lbs. per head, at 7c. ⅌ lb. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 449 Sheep, weight 38,200 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,080 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Lambs, Ohios, weight 700 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 194 Sheep, weight 11,440 lbs., at 4¾c. per lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 10,780 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 4,460 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] head 167 Lambs, weight 9,930 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Sheep, cattle, at 4½c. ⅌ head; 289 Sheep, weight 13,440 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 115 Sheep, weight 7,960 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 120 Sheep, weight 15,780 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 112 Sheep, weight 7,590 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 13,770 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 851 head of horned Cattle, 2,110 Hogs, 6,351 Sheep and Lambs. Telegrams announce 5 cars of Sheep and Lambs consigned to J. N. PIDCOCK for to-morrow's market.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our special dispatch from Paris today gives some particulars of the battle at Courcelles, in which Marshal BAZAINE drew the Prussians into an ambuscade and cut to pieces a fine corps of cavalry. Paris breathes freely again, the successes at Courcelles and Carignan being regarded as settling the question of the abandonment of the siege of Paris. According to this dispatch the Bishop of Verdun was killed while carrying a white flag. The general Paris dispatches of last evening open with a reference to the contradictory character of the tidings received in the French capital. Count PALIKAO admitted that he had received no news whatever, but some telegrams from Belgium stated that MCMAHON occupied a good position, while others summarized rumors of French defeats, and gave the fact that large numbers of French soldiers were taking refuge on the neutral soil of Belgium and were being disarmed there. Advices from Arlon allude to the magnitude of the Prussian Army of observation which will be needed if the fortresses of Mézières and Sedan are to be besieged. At the Bourse, in Paris, an impression of the continued ill-success of the French arms was evident. The Paris papers point to the reticence of the Prussian prints in relation the battle of the 31st, when MCMAHON repulsed the left and centre of their forces. The Parisians were cheering the departure of a fleet of gunboats. The Prince Imperial was awaited at Maubeuge. The French Government have published an outline of the fights of Tuesday and Wednesday, based on dispatches received from Belgian towns on the 1st. On the 30th, (Tuesday,) a series of engagements occurred near Mézières, continuing from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. The French were attacked by the Prussians on the woody heights of Stownes, which had just been evacuated by the French. The latter retired until 3 P. M., when they took the offensive, and continued the attack until 7 P. M., when darkness put an end to the conflict. After nightfall the French recrossed the Meuse in order to form again near Douchery, a few miles from Mézières. The French acknowledge heavy losses, but claim to have inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy. The following day the Prussians began the attack, between Douzy and Douchery, and the French retreated slowly until they drew the Prussians between the ramparts of Sedan and the heights on the left side of the river, where they were exposed to such a heavy fire, that they were compelled to retire, about noon, towards Villemontry. After several unsuccessful attempts they at length succeeded in placing themselves on the opposite side of the Meuse. This report says Marshal MCMAHON crossed the Meuse on the morning of the 31st at Mouzon which, it is claimed, disproves King WILLIAM'S dispatch to the Queen, announcing the "repulse" of MCMAHON "beyond the Meuse." The official news is slowly received in Berlin, but the fact of drawing the Prussians into an angle where they were severely punished is admitted. A dispatch of yesterday afternoon from Bouillon, Belgium, says the battle of the 1st was very bloody, and resulted in defeat of the French and their retirement upon Mézières, and the Prussians occupy Givonne, a few miles north-east of Sedan. About 10,000 French troops, forced across the Belgian frontier, were required to surrender their arms. A great number of wounded were permitted to be brought across for humane reasons. The Paris journals publish letters of correspondents corroborating the French successes, but saying that the Prussians are so numerous that the battles will have to be renewed on a vast scale. A report comes from France that a large French army has entered Baden under Gen. DOUAY. A dispatch from the King of Prussia, dated at Sedan, Sept. 1, 3 P. M., to the Queen, announced that a battle was then raging since 8½ A. M.; the Prussians advanced victoriously, and the enemy were almost entirely driven into the city.

Addresses from Leipsic to the Kings of Prussia and of Saxony urge the discountenancing of all overtures of mediation and a prosecution of the war until a permanent peace is guaranteed. The *Globe* correspondent in Paris repeats a cheerful message from the Emperor to the Empress, and the *Standard* representative at Sedan is confident of the French success. The London *Examiner* raises its voice against a repetition of the policy of 1814 in relation to France, and hopes that Russian interposition will be offered to prevent it. A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian officers at Clermont en Argonne that all persons taken by them to be regarded as prisoners of war must be actually a French soldier attached to some flag in an organized corps, otherwise they will be subjected to a drum-head court-martial, and if convicted, to at least ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in a German prison.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The conference of Bishops, at Fulda, have resolved never to submit to the action of the Ecumenical Council on the infallibility question. ....The British fleet at Spithead honored Admiral FARRAGUT'S memory....The cholera is in south-eastern Prussia....The Professors at Nuremberg protest against the infallibility dogma. ....A few Carlist bands still appear in different parts of Spain....A conflagration which laid 2,000 houses and six churches in ashes, is reported to have occurred in Samsoun, a seaport town in Asia Minor, and a station of the Austrian Steam Company's packets. A similar disaster is recorded as having taken place in Yenidje, in Macedonia.

The news comes from Turkey that a seaport town in Asia Minor has been destroyed by fire—2,000 houses and six churches are reported in ashes....Another conflagration is reported at Torridge, Macedonia.

GENERAL.

RED CLOUD is to meet several different bands of Indians in a general council, Sept. 13.

A dispatch from California states that between two and three thousand Indians, well armed, are on the war path in the Loup Fork country.

The French Government has issued its proclamation of the blockade through the French Minister at Washington.

Three horse-thieves were sentenced, at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, to terms of imprisonment varying from four to six years.

A receiver was appointed, at Manchester, in the suit of the Northern Railroad *vs.* The Concord Railroad.

A fire in Richmond, Va., yesterday morning, destroyed $30,000 worth of property.

Three hundred of the employes on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, are on a strike.

A family of four persons has been assassinated in Arkansas by a party of unknown men.

The Philadelphia excursion party have returned to Detroit, Mich.

T. D. CARSON has been appointed coin teller in the United States Treasurer's office at Philadelphia.

A trotting match at Springfield, Mass., for a purse of $1,500, was won by *Honest George*.

Hon. JOSIAH TURNER has moved for a warrant against Gov. HOLDEN for illegal arrest.

The Mexican Claims Commission held a session at Washington yesterday.

The Red Stocking nine defeated the Atlantics, at Cincinnati, yesterday, by a score of 14 to 2.

The Mexican Gen. MEJIA has escaped from the power of PLACIDO VEGO and reached Mazatlan.

The War.

The war news is still confused and contradictory. The one thing clear is that heavy fighting has been going on ever since Tuesday last with varying success. The Germans have been repulsed more than once, but their forces are so large, and their reinforcements are drawn upon so readily, that a reverse which would be serious to a smaller army, does not perceptibly affect them. Decisive battles, therefore, there can be none at present—for it appears unquestionable that MCMAHON also has received reinforcements very recently, and one defeat would not now be fatal to him. We must expect to hear of wholesale carnage with few important results. In the meantime, the Germans are prosecuting the war with severity. They have issued a proclamation announcing that prisoners taken not in uniform, or who cannot prove their connection with an organized military corps, will be tried by drumhead court-martial, and condemned "at least" to ten years' hard labor—"at most," we presume, to be shot. This may fall rather hardly on some of the hastily-gathered French levies for whom uniforms cannot be found. At Strasbourg, the besieging force have refused to allow the women and children to quit the city. Altogether, the traditional "horrors of war" are not diminished as the struggle goes on. As for Paris, all authorities seem to think that it is now safe from attack. The German armies have been hurled upon MCMAHON and BAZAINE, and will perhaps bear those commanders down by sheer stress of numbers. But will the resources of France be then exhausted? Will it be impossible to raise other armies? These are questions which must be carefully considered by all who desire to found their opinions on reasonable probabilities, rather than upon mere "sympathies" for or against either Power.

Balloons in Warfare.

The Prussian Government, it seems, has engaged the services of WELLS, the Scotch aeronaut, to conduct aerial observations of the French naval movements upon the Prussian coast. This is not the first time balloons have been used for military purposes, but it will be surprising if they are the means of giving information of any contemplated movements of the French fleet. In watching an enemy, a moderately elevated observing station is highly desirable, but the only sure way of regulating the altitude of a balloon, so far discovered, seems to be by means of a rope anchored to the earth. Aeronauts of course claim that they can ascend a certain distance, and then sail in any direction they please, arising and descending at will; but they seldom attain such facility in managing their air vessels when their ability to do so is put to a practical test. There seems to be little doubt that the atmosphere is divided into several zones, in which the prevailing currents have for the most part a constant direction, so that by rising to one or other of these strata, the navigator of the air can be almost as certain of the point of the compass toward which he will be blown as the navigator of the sea who encounters the Trade Winds.

But while it is quite possible that a balloon may be made to pass over an enemy's fleet or encampment, it is by no means certain that the observer, thus elevated, will not be so far above what he wishes to observe as to be able to gain little accurate information. A large balloon looks quite small when seen at any considerable height, and objects on the earth must seem correspondingly reduced to the vision of a man who sees them from the basket of such a balloon. If, on the other hand, the balloon can be made to float so low that men and animals are clearly discernible, it at once becomes a target for the hostile rockets, and the position of the daring balloonist is precarious in the extreme. When Gen. MCCLELLAN commenced his celebrated Peninsula campaign, Prof. LOWE accompanied the army with a train and several balloons. Many ascensions were made, but the accompanying officers did not ascertain anything very valuable by their means. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER made an ascension on one occasion, when, the balloon being loose, it floated over Yorktown, to the great consternation of the General's command. He fortunately succeeded in making his descent within our own lines.

While, however, balloons were of very little practical value to our armies during the rebellion, the officers and men of the Signal Corps rendered most valuable service, and were often the means of discovering the contemplated movements of the enemy. The Signal Corps were fully supplied with field glasses and telescopes of considerable power, and as their stations were always located in some lofty tree, or upon some elevated rock or mountain-top, they were able to scan the country for miles around. They were in constant communication, either by flags or messengers, with army head-quarters, so that what they saw was at once transmitted to the commanding officer. This would have been difficult if a balloon had been the observing station. Our signal officers were constantly available in directing the movements of troops; and on several occasions, when the gun-boats were co-operating with our land forces, the fire of the former was regulated in accordance with messages transmitted by flags from signal stations on land. The Prussians may find balloon ascensions more valuable than we did, but for war purposes we esteem one good signal officer worth a dozen aeronauts. King WILLIAM might gain some valuable hints on this subject from Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN. Many of our volunteers who were in the Signal Corps were Germans, and would doubtless be glad to serve their Fatherland in a similar capacity. If the Prussians want trustworthy information, they are not likely to find better men for obtaining it than some of their own nationality who served in our armies.

The "Free Vote" Movement.

"Minority representation" is an infelicitous term with which to describe the object sought by those who would reform fundamentally the representative system; and we are not surprised at Mr. BUCKALEW'S desire to find a better. The theory of party government concedes everything to majorities,—minorities have only the rights which Constitutions throw around them, and among these political representation is not included. Practically, that belongs exclusively to the majority, whose inclination is more and more to ignore minorities in the conduct of affairs. The despotism of majorities in a republic takes the place of despotism under kings, and mercilessly is its power exercised. The anxiety to secure more real freedom and a greater equalization of power is natural enough, but some time will probably elapse before the American people concede to minorities, as such, the principle contended for by the advocates of the change. The impartiality of its operation adds to its difficulties. Partisan energy cannot be brought to bear in its favor. Its adoption by Illinois is good experimentally, and if it succeeds there, other States may be tempted to follow the example. But its adoption there was the result more of apathy than of zeal.

Mr. BUCKALEW would popularize it by designating the plan as one to secure a "free vote." The term is preferable to "cumulative voting," because appealing more directly to the popular sense of justice. By the tyranny of majorities, minorities are in effect disfranchised. There may be an insignificant difference between the two aggregates at an election, but that difference suffices to render the minority non-existent for the purposes of legislative action. By securing to every voter his proportionate share of influence in an election, a free vote would be secured. There would be an equitable adjustment of electoral power if every vote were in some manner represented in the result. The "free-vote" movement aims at this and nothing more.

The subject commends itself most readily to thinkers, and, unfortunately, thinkers are not as potent as they ought to be in political management. "Minority representation" has, therefore, gained ground slowly; the "free-vote" idea cannot be expected to move much faster. Its introduction must be gradual. We see something of it here and there in minor local matters—in boards of election officers, and other things; and an extension of it in these directions is, perhaps, the most feasible mode of accustoming the people to the working of the principle. There will be less violent party opposition than if an attempt were made to inaugurate a general revolution in the political system; and success on a small scale will furnish reasons for more extensive change.

The Convention which met at Reading, on Wednesday, did not commit itself to any specific scheme. It affirmed the general principle, and left it to the fostering care of a committee, under auspices which divest it of all party bias. The sphere in which the Committee may, in the first instance, work most usefully is local. The Legislature may well be asked to remove the present anomaly so far as it affects municipal affairs; and, that accomplished, the influence of the whole electoral body may next be apparent in State concerns. For the present, at least, the plan is tentative. Let us see how it works before attempting to apply it on a large scale.

Questionable Suggestions.

The *Tribune* suggests the appointment at the State Convention of a "State Committee of Correspondence", consisting of one member from each Congressional District in the State, who shall be *ex officio* a member of the County Committee in the district where he resides, and who shall be in constant correspondence with the "State Executive Committee." Practically, the result of such an arrangement would be to exasperate the regular County Committees, and create a vast deal of ill-feeling throughout the State, without accomplishing any good purpose. The County Committees are the bodies which ought to be in correspondence with the central authority of the State, whatever it may be called. Experience has shown them to be vastly more competent for local management than the State Central Committees have been, and it is hardly necessary to offer them an affront by selecting such a "Committee of Correspondence" as the *Tribune* proposes.

As to the State Central Committee itself, the *Tribune* proposes to abolish it, and substitute in its place a sort of Junta of seven or nine members, "to be appointed by the whole Convention on the nomination of its President." People may have no very exalted opinion of the eminent ability or services of previous State Central Committees, but they would upon the whole prefer the old plan to the one proposed by the *Tribune*. We can readily imagine what an absolute control might be placed in the hands of one man—Senator FENTON, for instance—by means of such a committee, appointed in such a way. Supposing he should be able to "manage" a large majority of delegates, and that the President should be one of his own choosing, what sort of a State Executive Committee should we be likely to have?

We are decidedly in favor of keeping as near to the sources of power as possible in our political action, and we therefore prefer to let the several localities select a member of the General Committee for themselves, as has been done heretofore. The State Executive Committee proposed by the *Tribune* would be even more objectionable than the Committee of Correspondence which it suggests.

Throwing Away Advantages.

The opening of the Lake Superior Railroad from St. Paul to Duluth has already begun to affect the grain trade from Minnesota to the East, and in a very brief period must turn the entire volume of that trade through the great lakes. It seems, however, that New-York capital and enterprise has overlooked the great prospective advantages of this route, and permitted Philadelphia and Baltimore to obtain an advantage which may prove a very important one in the future. The Lake Superior Road is owned and controlled in the interests of the Pennsylvania Central, and of course all its travel and traffic will be directed, as far as possible, over the latter road by way of Erie, across the State of Pennsylvania. Very little, if any of it, will find its way to this City.

It might have been supposed that two such large and interested corporations as the Erie and New-York Central Railroad Companies would have discovered the advantage which their Pennsylvania rival was obtaining, and that they would have striven to checkmate the movement, or at least to have controlled it in the common interests of all. Perhaps it is not too late now.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which this new trade is being developed, it may be stated that, although the elevator at Duluth is still unfinished, and the Lake Superior Road has been opened little more than a month, a propeller has already been freighted with grain to Erie, Penn., and that large consignments are to follow. It is also announced that a line of six iron propellers is being built to run regularly to Duluth, each to be of 1,200 tons burden, and to be ready for business on the opening of navigation in 1871. A number of other propellers have also been transferred to that route from existing lines, sufficient to make a daily arrival and departure at each end of the route. Considering the immense trade which must speedily come from that region, it shows a lack of enterprise upon the part of the people of the Empire State to permit it to be thus diverted from our canals and railroads, without an effort to share its advantages.

The Convict's Paradise.

On one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant islands in our East River, stands a collection of massive granite buildings, which at once fix the attention and excite the curiosity of the passing stranger. At a glance he detects that they are prison houses and inquiring into their uses he will be told that they are devoted to the punishment and possible reform of our City vagabonds and drunkards, whose misdemeanors have not yet reached that enormity which would make them eligible to the hospitalities of the State Prison. Thus enlightened, this stranger, if he be a humanitarian, will regard the frowning walls and the grated windows with awe, and as he contrasts them with the tranquil and lovely nature around him, with the beauty of verdant slopes, and sunlit waters, and gleaming sails, he will perhaps heave a sigh for the misery of the poor wretches, shut out from all this joyous life and freedom. Or, if he be a practical man of sterner mold, he will look with commendation on the strength of the walls and the security of their insulated position.

But, in either case, when he has grown a little more familiar with Metropolitan ways, he will laugh at his misplaced sentiments. He will learn, with Lovelace, that "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," but that minds by no means "innocent and quiet, take that for an hermitage" which he fondly regarded as a jail. He will know that it is not without reason that Blackwell's Island is looked upon by City loafers not as a penitentiary, but as a pleasant Summer retreat, and an agreeable Winter asylum, and that, so far from being dreaded, it is positively coveted. And he will discover, finally, that the confinement whose imagined severity he deprecated or applauded, is very much of the character of that which kept Artemus Ward's burlesque hero languishing in the castle dungeon for twenty years, till one day it occurred to him to open the window and step out.

Apparently, a Blackwell's Island convict stays there just as long as he wishes, and not a moment longer. And once he has made up his mind to leave, there appears to be no power on the Island to restrain him. Almost daily, residents of Astoria or the upper part of Manhattan Island are edified witnesses of these convict hegiras. Sometimes they swim ashore, or, by outside friendly aid, take their departure more leisurely and comfortably in boats. Sometimes they come arrayed in prison garb; sometimes only in their innocence. In either case, it is their playful custom to help themselves from the abundance of their neighbors. The officers of the Island seem to regard these escapes as a matter of course—a prerogative of the prisoner. At least, we never hear of any attempt at recapture, and the criminal who is tired of City hospitalities is permitted to go on his way rejoicing, with none to molest him or make him afraid.

Naturally this facility of escape is not a source of unmixed rejoicing to the dwellers in the neighborhood. Uneasy visions of midnight burglary and assassination haunt their slumbers, and help to depreciate the value of adjacent building sites. It may be said that they take a narrow-minded view of the matter, and regard their own personal security as of more moment than the public weal. They forget that each of these self-emancipated prisoners may be invaluable at the next election, and may perhaps be indispensable in sustaining that municipal Government which makes our City the cleanest, the quietest, and the safest in the world. An undue solicitude for their throats and their plate-chests overpowers their public spirit. They are therefore not the safest exponents of correct opinion on the subject. But, generally speaking, a prison with open doors is an unnecessary expense, and unless some means can be devised for inducing our convicts to stay on Blackwell's Island until the expiration of their terms, it seems a work of supererogation to send them there at all. If we are to pay taxes for the support of a work-house and a penitentiary, let them be something more than gloomy adjuncts to our river scenery.

"Poor Schenck."

The *Tribune's* high-tariff zeal outruns its discretion. The other day it met the proscriptive suggestions of the *Post* with the declaration that on the tariff question Republicans must "agree to differ." Now, it wages mean but vindictive war against Mr. SCHENCK, whose offense consists in having cared more for the wants of the people than for the demands or threats of the monopolists, in shaping the fiscal legislation of the recent session. Alluding to the canvass in the Third Ohio District, where LEWIS D. CAMPBELL opposes Mr. SCHENCK, the *Tribune* says:

> "ROBERT C. SCHENCK and LEWIS D. CAMPBELL are old acquaintances with the people in every village in their district. Both have in times past defended high tariffs, extolled anti-slavery legislation and championed Republicanism. Neither can make a charge against the record of the other as to which their auditors will not be competent witnesses. *Let* CAMPBELL *arraign* SCHENCK *before the people, who have honored and trusted them both, with treachery to the faith they once both professed; and let us see poor* SCHENCK *defend himself as best he may!*"

In this manner the *Tribune* exemplifies its sincerity when counseling forbearance as between high-tariff Republicans and free-trade Republicans! The fling at "poor SCHENCK" proceeds from the very intolerance which the *Tribune* pretends to deprecate. Mr. SCHENCK recognizes the necessity for revising and reducing the customs' duties, and is held up to derision by the monopolists' organ as treacherous to the faith. If this course is to be persisted in by the monopolists when a Republican revenue reformer is in the field, how can the *Tribune* complain of the *Post's* assaults upon Mr. MCCARTHY and other Republicans who adhere to prohibitory duties for their own benefit? Both extremes must be restrained, or the maintenance of Republican unity will be impossible.

German Republicans are assuming a position which will strengthen the party by widening and liberalizing its policy. The propositions adopted by their Central Committee in this City deserve earnest and friendly attention at the hands of the Saratoga Convention, for whose guidance they have been prepared. Among the more notable of those pertaining to national affairs, is one in favor of the immediate removal of all disabilities arising out of the rebellion—a measure which is justly described "as a necessary consequence of complete reconstruction." The abolition of taxes on materials entering into ship-building, is another of the reforms suggested; and yet another is civil service reform. "Appointments to offices of an administrative nature only should be made simply after due examination as to fitness and ability, and dismissals from the same only for dereliction of duty." This is the true doctrine, and we trust the delegates at Saratoga will have courage enough to approve it. In State matters the Committee are equally frank and reasonable. They assail the ways of Tammany, demand self-government in local affairs, and protest against special legislation, denominational grants, and "all preventive laws enacted against possible misuse for the benefit of public morals." The last allusion cannot be misinterpreted. The Convention must commit the party to the relaxation of the provisions of the Liquor law, if it would secure German support.

A London journal adds to the thousand and one proofs that there is nothing new under the sun, the pseudo novelty in this case being the much-talked-of *mitrailleuse*. The authority for declaring it an old invention is nothing less than *Grose's Military Antiquities*. It appears that a patent was granted by CHARLES I., who seems to have indifferently profited by it himself, to WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hawthornden, in 1626, of, among other machines, "a sort of conjugated musket, by the assistance of which one soldier or two are enabled to oppose an hundred guns, which machine, from its effect, is called the thundering chariot, and vulgarly the fiery waggon." We may expect, after this, to hear the modern invention of sewing-machines or ocean telegraphs questioned next; yet, after all, there is satisfaction in the thought that some difference exists between the dim recognition of a principle and its useful application in practice.

Michigan Republicans echo the declarations of their brethren in other States in favor of the National Administration. They are sensible, too, in the expression of their views upon the tariff question—avoiding alike the perverted conception of protection behind which monopolists seek shelter, and the rash indifference to domestic industrial interests which distinguishes the ultra free-traders:

> "That the policy of raising revenue by tariff is part of the history of the Government, and has received the sanction, in some form, of every party, and now, since the war has made large resources necessary, should be so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to the industrial interests of every class and section, securing to the home producer a fair competition against foreign capital and labor."

On this ground the Republican Party may confidently stand. Monopolists and free-traders will both assail it, but the main body of the people will sustain it as an exposition of the policy which fosters home industry without aggrandizing a small and greedy class. The policy thus defined affords ample scope for the efforts of revenue reformers, and at the same time guards effectually the welfare of labor and the credit of the Government.

The British fleet at Spithead has, it appears, paid honors to the memory of the late Admiral FARRAGUT. Under these circumstances, the United States Government will, perhaps, by-and-by do the same. At the funeral of our great naval hero, no leading member of the Administration was present. They were all too busy. It will, perhaps, be some consolation—though a small one—to Admiral FARRAGUT'S relatives to know that at least his name and merits are remembered in a foreign land.

Democratic journals of the Anti-Bourbon class may insist that their party will abide by the recent constitutional amendments, but their words are as nothing in the scales against facts. For all the facts show that the Democrats, as a party, have not, in a single instance, affirmed their acceptance of these amendments, or of any other feature of the reconstruction policy. Of the thirty-three Democrats who voted in the House of Representatives on a resolution declaring the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments "binding and obligatory," but three voted aye; thirty-three voted adversely. Does that indicate acquiescence? The Democratic Congressional Committee counsel avoidance of dead issues, but carefully abstain from including reconstruction and the amendments in this category. Is that a sign of acquiescence? The Maine Democracy characterize the reconstructed governments as usurpations, and the Georgia Democracy utter not a word that can bind them to the support of the new order of things. Are these facts tokens of acquiescence? We should have more faith in the professions of the party if the record were not so conclusive against them.

The Royal Family of England is sufficiently represented by its connections in the present war. There are several blood relations of the Queen in the field—on the German side, of course. The Crown Prince is the husband of the Princess Royal of England. Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, who commands a division, married the Princess ALICE—and has received £6,000 a year ever since by way of compensation. The Crown Prince gets £8,000 a year with his wife. Surely, then, no suspicion can be cast upon "Court circles" in England in relation to their feeling toward Germany!

The anecdote we printed yesterday, from one of our special correspondents, concerning a Prussian officer who was taken prisoner, was well worth remembering. This gentleman had been wounded; he refused the help of the French surgeon, but drawing lint and a bandage from his traveling-bag, he dressed his own wounds. He was hungry; but declining the food proffered by his captors, he drew meat and bread from his pouch and supplied himself. Finally, he refused the hand offered by the French officers as to an unfortunate *confrère*, and even declined the parole tendered by the commander. There is in this much to admire; yet surely it smacks of the spirit of the warfare of the Crusades, or that of the red Indian, rather than that of the nineteenth century. Neither a disposition like this, nor that which has prompted the French Government to remonstrate with our own, against the reputed engagement for the Prussian service of American surgeons, is one that we should wish to see encouraged or even countenanced. War is bad enough, at best, without adding to its horrors by copying the temper and traits of savages.

Fire Marshal KEADY, of Brooklyn, directs attention to the frequency of deaths and fires from the explosion of kerosene oil. A recommendation that the sale of adulterated fluids should be prohibited may be an appropriate accompaniment to such a report, but, under the present state of the law, it is likely to be a perfectly useless one. The Marshal confesses his inability to act in such a matter; so would the Coroner if he was questioned, and so, for all practical purposes, would the Police. In fact, the detection of poisonous and dangerous adulterations is nobody's business, and nothing short of some great and general calamity appears capable of arousing public attention sufficiently to demand some really practical legislation on a subject of such vital importance.

Horses, like almost everything else, have become very much dearer since the war; and yet there are parts of the United States where they are perhaps as cheap as anywhere else in the world. In the lower counties of California, for example, sound animals may be bought in thousands for less than $20 per head. We are surprised to hear that two enterprising Yankees have just started a drove from Los Angeles for the Atlantic States;—it is only remarkable that the attempt has not been made before. These beasts are to be driven 850 miles to Salt Lake, and then put upon the cars for the East. It is said that if the experiment answers, a practically unlimited supply of the hardy mustangs will follow. The only misfortune is that grain will not necessarily be made cheaper by making horses so.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, who will soon be among us, is likely to find numbers of supporters from the large class who decline, on principle, to attend the theatre or the opera-house. She opens, as most of our readers know, in concert, and, we presume, will confine herself, during her tour, to that species of entertainment. This policy was exceedingly successful with JENNY LIND, and Mlle. NILSSON'S manager may do wisely to profit by her example. The remarkable simplicity and elevation of her manner, as well as the characteristics of her vocal style, will materially assist in carrying out the plan thus indicated. Some epigrammatic critic lately observed, in drawing a comparison between NILSSON and PATTI, that the latter cantatrice reminded one of the singer who carolled outside Paradise—but that the voice of the former sounded as if it came from the other side of the gate.

Fatal Accident on Mont Blanc.

Particulars are given in late English papers of a fatal accident that occurred to a party of English tourists near the summit of Mont Blanc, on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The party in question consisted of Mr. MARKE, of Woodhill, Liskeard; Mrs. MARKE, his wife, a young lady, her friend, and three guides. They left Chamounix on Monday, the 1st, about mid-day, with two guides, and arrived without accident at the Hotel de Grands Mulets at 8 P. M. At 3½ the next morning, having added to their party the third guide, they started on their upward journey. After having safely traversed the Great and Little Plateau, they gained the summit of Le Corridor about 10 A. M. At this spot, as there was a considerable breeze, the ladies with one of the guides halted, while Mr. MARKE, with two other guides, went up higher to see if the weather would permit them to continue their ascent. They promised to return in ten or fifteen minutes. The ladies beginning to feel the cold, their guides, contrary to the injunctions of Mr. MARKE and the express orders of his fellow guides, started off with them on their descent home. They were all three connected by a rope, Mrs. MARKE, unfortunately, at the same time also leaning on the arm of the guide, her friend following a few steps behind. Scarcely had they gone 100 yards when Mrs. MARKE and the guide suddenly disappeared into a crevasse, which was covered with a thin crust of frozen snow. Providentially for her friend the rope, being rotten, broke, and she remained half dead with fear, but in safety, close to the upper edge of the chasm. Mr. MARKE and the two guides, hearing cries of distress, rushed down in all haste, and in less than five minutes had reached as near as they could with safety the edge of the crevasse. They looked down and shouted as loud as they could. The silence of the grave was their only answer. Nothing remained now for the survivors but to hurry back to the Grands Mulets and send down to Chamounix for assistance as quickly as possible. In a very short time a party of porters and guides, with everything requisite for the search after the remains of the travelers, arrived at the scene of the disaster. The search continued during the remainder of the week, but owing to the situation and formation of the crevasse all their efforts proved unsuccessful. Mrs. MARKE had only been married two months; she was the eldest daughter of Rev. R. C. MAUL, rector of Rickinghall, Suffolk. The names of the two surviving guides are FRANZ BOURGENER and JEAN PIERRE ZIMBOUGEN, natives of Valais, and that of the poor young fellow who lost his life, and who had joined the party at the Grands Mulets, GAY CROZIER OZYME, aged twenty-three, a Savoyard.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY is preparing vigorously for his Fall campaign. His pretty theatre has been brushed up, enlarged, freshly ornamented and otherwise improved, and—which is of more importance than the battle-field—the dramatic weapons with which he purposes to win the coming victory are bright and trusty as well as numerous. There are new entrances to the parquet, which will prove of signal and reassuring utility; new private boxes, on a novel plan hitherto, we believe, untried here; new carpets, new safeguards against fire and new provisions against cold, and—though last neither least artistically nor in the space it fills for the eye—a new act-drop, painted by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. The subject is a favorite one for painters of act-drops, being an Italian landscape, including a lake, the water of which is crisply and brightly painted, and the other adjuncts of the composition—barring perhaps a slightly undue proportion of red massed on the right—being very pleasing. We do not doubt that the Fifth-avenue will be one of the best-liked resorts of the coming season. The manager has worked hard to secure that good fortune. He has always kept his promises with the public, and he has never hesitated to spend money freely for the public gratification, even when from the necessarily brief run of a piece immediate remuneration was not to be expected. In this he has shown himself a wise and also a deserving tactician. The friends made for his theatre under such circumstances are likely to be fast ones. In a community like this, more than in one of less pervasive commercial instincts, the sagacity that sacrifices boldly a present and ephemeral good for future and lasting advantage, is likely to win solid appreciation.

Mr. DALY'S company for the coming season is stronger than ever before. It includes Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Lesdernier, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Jennie Mortimer, Miss Amy Ames, Mrs. Norwood, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, Miss Vallmer, Miss Vining, Miss Kate Claxton. Mr. D. H. Harkins, stage-manager, Mr. Jas. Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. H. Bascomb, Mr. John Burnett, Mr. George de Vere, Mr. George F. Browne, Mr. Francis Chapman, Mr. Arthur Matthison, Mr. W. H. Beekman, Mr. W. Pierce and Mr. Geo. Holland. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, whose talent and industry as a conductor are universally conceded, will still rule the orchestra. Mr. RENEUX, as hitherto, will discharge the onerous duties of prompter, and Messrs. BOWDITCH, APPLETON, ANDREW NIXON and others will take care of the front of the house. It will be evident to theatre-goers who glance through this list of names that Mr. DALY has been at great pains to secure an uncommonly strong force of clever and beautiful women; and we are assured that the strangers who are added to the company are quite worthy of their associates in these two sovereign qualifications. It is not to be denied that the success of a New-York theatre depends in a very large measure upon its ladies; and Mr. DALY deserves the credit of having left no stone unturned in this department to command public favor. But while giving precedence to the fair, we must not forget to say that their sterner companions offer an array of solid and tried ability. A light comedian of the first rank is perhaps the sole deficiency of the company; but it is fair to say its eccentric talent is so strong as to render such an omission of the least possible consequence.

The dramatic attractions contemplated by the manager are, so far as we know of them, consistent with his character for industry and enterprise. The House will open Sept. 12 with "Man and Wife," a play chiefly constructed by Mr. DALY and partly by the author of the novel of that name. Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' story is one of the most popular of the season, and it certainly affords capital opportunities for dramatic effect. The chief characters have been allotted to trusty hands, the rehearsals are progressing industriously, and a success is hoped for not inferior to the best of those which last season gained for this theatre such enviable repute. In reserve will be held a comedy on which the combined abilities of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, Mayor HALL and the manager himself have been bestowed, and which consequently should be, and doubtless is, in itself a host. The scene is laid at Newport, the locality being judiciously changed from the English watering-place of the original, and many circumstances will assist the notable one of the triple paternity of the work to arrest and charm public attention. Besides these novelties, Mr. DALY has in his portfolio several new French plays, which have not been procured without a good deal of management and expense, and which we shall hear of as the season goes on. One of these, "Tricoche et Cacolet," is by the author of "Frou-Frou," and another, "La Princesse George," is by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, *fils*. These details show conclusively that Mr. DALY has not been idle. While others have been resting on their laurels he has been preparing for conquests to come. We trust that popular appreciation will reward his energy, and that the coming season, both artistically and pecuniarily, will transcend the acknowledged merit and prosperity of the last.

MME. SEEBACH.

Mr. GRAU has published a list of the artists engaged by him to co-operate with Mme. Seebach. Their names follow, the theatres whence they come being referred to for the benefit of the readers who have made themselves acquainted with German dramatic affairs: Mlle. MATILDA VANNETTA, from the Hofburg Imperial Theatre, Vienna; Mlle. ANTOINETTE BISSINGER, from His Majesty's Royal Theatre of Stuttgart; Mlle. ELVIRA BARDENHAUER, from the Stadt Theatre of Amsterdam; Mme. HERGEL, from the Stadt Theatre of Hamburg; Herr VON ERNEST, from Breslau; Herr HERMANN HARRY, from Landes Theatre, Prague; Herr EDWARD DEVEREUX, from the Royal Theatre of Munich; Herr FINCKE, from the Theatre of the Wieden, Vienna; Herr MUELLER, from the Stadt Theatre in Frankfort; Herr BRINCKMAN, from the Royal Theatre of Berlin; Herr LUDWIG GRIMM, from the Stadt Theatre of Lemberg. The regular subscription nights will be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of each week, and subscriptions for the first twenty-four nights can already be effected.

Musical.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The coming week will be the last but one of the season at the Central Park Garden. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' admirable orchestra performs there every evening, and we observe that a special programme will be interpreted by that body to-night.

POLITICAL.

STATE AND CITY.

The Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

A majority of the delegates to the Saratoga Convention, which meets on Wednesday next, have already been elected, and among the list of names will be found an unusually large number of leading Republicans from the different sections of the State. The indications are that the Republican State Convention this year will comprise the ablest and best representation of the party that has assembled in this State for years. It will be composed of men who will not blindly follow the leader of any faction or division of the party, whether that leader be FENTON or CONKLING, but who will act independently, and as they believe will be for the best interests of the party. Many of the delegates in different sections of the State, representing the interests of both of the rival Senators, have been heard from since their election, and all, without exception, say that they shall go into the Convention untrammeled, so far as the selection of candidates is concerned, and prepared to vote for the nominee for Governor who, after full consultation, shall be found the most available candidate, and best calculated to poll the united vote of the party. The Fenton or anti-Fenton influence may be felt and its relative strength tested in the organization of the Convention, but it is to go no further, and a ticket is to be nominated without regard to the petty jealousies or personal preferences of either of these gentlemen. The retirement of Mr. ROBERTS from the field has left the Fenton delegates free to choose between the other candidates that may be presented to the Convention, and they will be guided in such choice solely by considerations affecting the well-being of the party and its success at the coming election. The Syracuse *Standard*, a well-known Fenton organ, now announces its preference for Gen. WOODFORD, and the Troy *Times*, another leading paper in the Fenton interest, says that "no more acceptable nomination could be made." "Gen. WOODFORD," it continues, "would be supported with hearty enthusiasm by the Republican masses. He is too able and honest. He is identified with no factions. Republicans all like Gen. WOODFORD. There is the magnetism in the man that draws others to him everywhere. The people believe in him. Several excellent names have been mentioned in connection with this nomination; but of Gen. WOODFORD it can truly be said that he is one who would lead the Republican Party to victory."

It is evident from these and other indications of public sentiment in the interior, that the Convention is not so largely committed in advance to the fortunes of a single candidate as many have supposed, and that, unless that candidate can demonstrate to the convention how he is to draw from the opposite party the thousands of votes which he admits he will lose from his own, he is by no means sure of getting the nomination.

The Democratic Campaign.

Our political opponents have sounded the preliminary note of their campaign in the State of New-York. We reported the proceedings at the Democratic State Central Committee at Albany, on Wednesday. Our readers are aware that the Committee substantially determined upon the ticket and the general plan of the canvass.

Substantially, the whole Democratic canvass has been advertised, and the leaders have quietly surrendered any advantage which they might have derived from holding their Convention subsequently to ours. There is no question but that the candidates to be nominated at Rochester will be as agreed upon at Albany. In fact, the ticket has been conceded for weeks, and the gathering at Rochester will be a mere matter of form. This has often been the case with the Democratic Party in times past, and the fact was one of the chief secrets of its success. Whether the same course can be successfully pursued in the present canvass is a question. It is evident that the party is in excellent discipline, and that the rank and file are willing the leaders should have arbitrary sway. The Democracy has been so long chastened by defeat that it is prepared to make almost any concession to secure success, and the feeling of subordination has been strengthened by the brief control which it has enjoyed in this State.

It is doubtful if the Democratic leaders will be able to shape the present canvass in New-York as they may choose. Despite their determination to ignore national questions, they will obtrude themselves. The people generally, recognize the fact that the canvass has a national importance, that the result will be interpreted as a popular expression of the State of New-York upon the course of the National Administration, and that its influence will be strongly felt in the contest of 1872. It will be useless for our opponents to seek to avoid national issues, for there are few, if any others. No special point can be made upon the canal policy, or upon any particular feature of State finance, and the canvass must therefore take substantially the same shape as that of 1868.

We shall have these advantages: We can, if wise counsels prevail, present a ticket which will rally to its support all the elements of Republican strength. Knowing beforehand the temper of the people, we can, if we choose, avoid all antagonisms. We need not present candidates obnoxious either to Prohibitionists or Anti-Prohibitionists, to Protectionists or Free-Traders, to Germans or Irish. To do so would be wanton folly. We have also a stringent law, under which we can, if we choose, secure an honest poll in the City of New-York; and, in addition, we may safely count it among our other advantages that there will be a large defection among the German Democrats. Taken together, these things present an opportunity for Republican success in November, which should be improved, and which we are confident will be.

First Assembly District Republican Convention, Queens County.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention met at the Mansion House, North Hempstead, yesterday at 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing two delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet at Saratoga on the 7th inst. The meeting was called to order by BENJ. D. HICKS, the Chairman of the District Committee. SILAS TITUS was elected Chairman, and J. H. COCKS, of North Hempstead, and J. D. COLES, of Oyster Bay, were elected Secretaries. The following resolution, offered by BENJ. D. HICKS, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That as the Administration is the rightful head of the Republican Party, and has the confidence of our people, our delegates be instructed to give it their support in the approaching State Convention, and that they be requested to abstain from acting with or countenancing any faction in opposition to its measures.

The following nomination for delegates was made: JOHN M. CLARK, North Hempstead; J. H. STEADWELL, Flushing, and Major JOHN BIRDSALL, Oyster Bay.

On an informal ballot the following votes were cast: Major BIRDSALL, 18; J. H. STEADWELL, 16, and J. M. CLARK, 8. The name of J. M. CLARK was withdrawn by himself, when Major JOHN BIRDSALL and J. H. STEADWELL were declared the delegates to represent that district at the Saratoga Convention. L. B. PRINCE, of Flushing, and ISAAC COLES, of Oyster Bay, were elected alternates.

Republican Assembly Conventions of Brooklyn, E. D.

Last evening the Republican delegates from the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, composing the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, E. D., met at Turn Halle to elect delegates to the Saratoga Convention. The Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Ward signed different certificates, Mr. JACOB WORTH holding the election according to the by-laws of the General Committee of Kings County, which oblige all voters to be registered before being eligible to vote at the primaries. Messrs. LINDSEY and RUDD, on the other hand, held an election in the street. Both parties claimed to be regular. A stormy session was had, and the merits of the contestants are to be decided this evening.

In the Seventh Assembly District, comprising the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX and WILLIAM LEATCROFT were elected. The other delegates, it is expected will be chosen this evening. The Eighth Assembly District, composed of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and part of the Eighteenth Wards, elected Messrs. GEO. C. BENNETT, FREDERICK W. JENNINGS, and ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, as delegates.

The Contest for County Clerk—A New Organization Formed.

A large meeting of citizens of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards was held at No. 204 Second-avenue on Thursday evening, and an organization was formed with a view to securing the re-election of Hon. CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the coming election we are again called upon to fill the position of County Clerk; and

Whereas, The present incumbent, Hon. CHAS. E. LOEW, by his genial and gentlemanly qualities, his integrity and strict attention to duty, has made the office an ornament; and

Whereas, The business portion of this community has at all times been treated with a uniform kindness by Mr. LOEW, which has heretofore been unknown; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily recommend to Tammany Hall and to the electors at large the name of CHARLES E. LOEW as one eminently fit and capable to fill once more the honorable station which he has adorned for the past three years.

Resolved, That we will use our greatest endeavors to promote his re-election, he being one of the few honest and straight-forward office-holders in this great City.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Association, and were instructed to obtain active co-operation from other wards in the object expressed in the foregoing resolutions: W. H. KIRCHNER, President; F. J. GEIS, Vice-President; A. AARONS, Secretary; J. C. LEHMAN, Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Election of Delegates in this City to the Republican State Convention.

The election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Saratoga on Wednesday next, took place last night. A lively interest was manifested in the result, the Republican head-quarters in each Assembly District being attended by considerable numbers of persons. The following is the result of last night's election:

First Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry Smith, Alonzo B. Cornell. Alternates—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Samuel N. LeConte.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry G. Leask, Morris Friedsam. Alternates—Gilbert Lowe, John Sullivan.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—John Fitch, James Terwilliger. Alternates—E. A. Willoughby, A. Borst.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney. Alternates—E. S. Newins, Henry Banshee.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—James Winterbottom, Robert Edwards, David Walker. Alternates—Anthony Yeoman, John J. Sillcock, William C. Hanna.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—James M. McCartin, Hugh Nesbitt. Alternates—Robert Carson, James H. Anderson.

*Seventh Assembly District.**—First ticket.—Delegates—Joseph W. Howe, A. J. H. Duganne, Henry Thompson. Alternates—Thomas E. Stewart, J. Wilson Green, William Hepburn.

Second ticket.—Delegates—John D. Lawson, Gen. A. Pleasonton, James A. Richmond. Alternates—Col. F. A. Conkling, Col. B. T. Morgan, Cornelius Van Cott.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates—Alonzo B. Cornell, John J. O'Brien, John Stinson. Alternates—Henry C. Atwood, Samuel A. Roberts, James A. Lucas.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—Sinclair Toucey, James W. Farr, J. Solis Ritterband, Norman Stratton. Alternates—John M. Costa, Jas. W. Booth, Fred. C. Clarke, Geo. T. Merkiee.

*Tenth Assembly District.**—Irregular—Delegates—Lewis J. Kirk, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Daniel Sullivan. Alternates—William H. Lockwood, Adam Fahs, William A. Smalley.

Regular—Delegates—Martin B. Brown, Stephen H. Knapp, Eli Taylor. Alternates—Daniel Riddle, Henry A. Burr, David O'Brien.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Marshall O. Roberts, Edwards Pierrepont, James L. Hastie. Alternates—John V. Gridley, John S. Gilmore, Jacob Wells.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Delegates—Thomas Hayes, William Burns. Alternates—Charles Diecks, James Hasell.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, James Hunter. Alternates—John A. Meek, John Miller, Andrew A. Scheidler.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—John Cochrane, F. C. Wagner. Alternates—John Kehoe, Benjamin Gosquel.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Regular—E. Harrison Reed, George W. DeCunha, Sheridan Shook, Joseph B. Pollock, George F. Hopper, William S. Murray. Irregular—Henry D. Sepaugh, Dr. Alexander Wilder, Carl Schwedler, Capt. Charles J. Farley, Dr. Emile W. Haber, Hugh Turner.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Regular—William Atkinson, Gen. John A. Foster, Henry Beeny, William L. Raymond, Alexander Clinch, Thomas Murphy.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Delegates—George P. Bradford, David E. Mellish, Charles A. Flammer. Alternates—William T. Graff, Stephen N. Simonson, Moritz Ellinger.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Chester A. Arthur, Rufus F. Andrews, Thos. F. Rightmire. Alternates—Spencer Kirby, Joshua W. Thompson, George W. Lyons.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, Gen. Alex. W. Harvey. Alternates—Thomas Hagan, Luther Horton.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Delegates—William A. Darling, George Opdyke, James Owens. Alternates—Daniel W. Lee, Thomas Robinson, Mortimer C. Lee.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegates—Robert C. Brown, James H. Welsh, Edward J. Salmon. Alternates—Michael A. Reed, James M. Boyd, Asher Barnett.

Those marked thus with an asterisk claim to be the regular ticket. Those marked irregular have no representation in the General Committee.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District, after the result of the election had been declared, Mr. WM. ATKINSON, President of the Association, said the utmost fairness characterized the proceedings, and the opposition ticket, run in the interest of Collector MURPHY and Postmaster JONES, was fairly beaten. The conduct of these two gentlemen in this matter he thought was unworthy of their high positions. He had an interview, a few days ago, with Mr. MURPHY, on which occasion he (MURPHY) offered him a position worth $3,000 a year, if he would interest himself for Mr. MURPHY's ticket, but he refused the bribe, and preferred the satisfaction of preserving a clear conscience. His remarks were received with much enthusiasm.

The polling-place of the Twentieth Assembly District, No. 1,000 Third-avenue, was the scene of much turmoil and confusion. Two sets of candidates were run. The party of STEPHEN GEOGHAN, thinking the inspectors appointed to take charge of the election were too partial to the other side, took up a position before the ballot-box, and refused to allow any one to vote until an inspector of their party was allowed a say in the matter. At this stage a row seemed inevitable. The voters trying to deposit their ballots were repulsed by GEOGHAN as fast as they came to the polls. The Police who were present refused to interfere until several single combats had taken place. Seeing so much opposition, the Police at last removed those obstructing the polls, and the election was proceeded with, and resulted in the defeat of the turbulent spirits.

Election of Delegates in Brooklyn to the Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of the various Assembly Districts in Brooklyn held their elections last night for delegates to the coming State Convention. The following is the result:

First District—Henry E. Bowen, Charles E. Phillips.
Second District—B. F. Tracey, John Lee, William Stewart, E. C. Tate.
Third District—James T. Lanang, E. C. Tate.
Fifth District—Anthony T. Campbell, E. B. Lansing, E. B. Webster, Daniel C. Stewart.
Sixth District—Gen. Isaac Cotton, Samuel Godwin, Robert J. Rudd.
Seventh District—Benjamin F. Wilson, Samuel T. Maddox.
Eighth District—George S. Bennet, Archibald M. Bliss, Wm. F. Jennings.
Ninth District—Henry V. Vandiveer, Samuel L. Blatchford, Philip F. Brennan.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Creely-O'Neill Contest—Another Postponement.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—This morning a meeting of the Committee of the Republican State Central Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the claims of the two contestants for the Congressional nomination in the Second District, Messrs. CHARLES O'NEILL and JOHN V. CREELY, was to have been held in the rooms of the National Union Club, on Chestnut-street, above Eleventh. The meeting was appointed for 11 o'clock, but no quorum was present at that hour. Mr. CREELY was present with his witnesses, as were also Messrs. ELLIOTT, LEEDS and TITTERMARY, of the Committee. Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL failed to put in an appearance. Those present waited over an hour, when, no more members arriving, it was determined to fix the time of another meeting for Tuesday next, at the same hour and place. This is the second time that it has been necessary to postpone the meeting of this Committee on account of the want of a quorum and the absence of the parties. On Monday last exactly the same members of the Committee were present and were compelled to adjourn. Mr. O'NEILL was absent then also. Mr. CREELY was present on both occasions with about sixty of his witnesses and all the necessary papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Holden's Difficulties—Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2.—Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, through his counsel, yesterday, moved for a bench warrant against Gov. HOLDEN, for illegal arrest, &c., before Judges DICK and SETTLE, of the Supreme Court. The motion was entertained, and the argument closes to-morrow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The delegates from the Third Assembly District of Monroe, to the Saratoga Convention, are D. D. S. BROWN, N. P. POND and W. C. SLAYTON.

Congressional Nominations—Democratic Primaries.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Hon. AKRON PERRY, was nominated yesterday by the Republican Congressional Convention of the First Ohio District. He has not yet accepted, but it is generally thought he will accept.

The Democratic Congressional Conventions of the First and Second Ohio Districts and the Hamilton County Conventions will be held to-morrow. Primary elections were held this evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. SCHENCK has at length decided to accept the Republican nomination for Congress from Ohio.

Hon. H. C. BURCHARD has been nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republicans in the Third Illinois District.

On the 12th the Legislature of Oregon will meet and elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

JOHN D. TAYLOR has been nominated by the Prohibitionists in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio.

MARSHALL and TRABUE have retired from the Congressional race in the Lexington (Ky.) District, leaving BECK a clear track.

Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN, of Keene, is named for the Congressional nomination in the Third New-Hampshire District.

The Republican canvass in Indiana is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The meetings are largely attended and the speakers are well received.

The Chicago *Republican* says that JOHN A. LOGAN is as troublesome to the Democracy now as he was to the rebels when in command of an army. "He enjoys the enviable position of being fortunate in his enemies."

Col. JAMES PONDER, of Milton, Sussex County, Del., is the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. He has already begun to "ponder" upon the probabilities of his election.

A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* contends that all citizens excluded by the Fourteenth Amendment are legally eligible to Congress, and that nominating conventions should be regulated by the provisions of that amendment.

The Chicago *Republican* says that the "Democracy have some distinguishing traits that mark them unerringly. It is a faculty of getting on the wrong side on every public question, and sticking to it after both reason and experience have shown its folly and absurdity."

The Democrats of the Sixth Alabama District have nominated JOSEPH H. SLOSS for Congress, in place of W. C. SHERROD, who declined to serve again. The vote of the District last year was only 9,000, and the Democratic majority was over 1,000.

The Charleston, S. C., *Courier* says that the new candidate for Congress, R. S. THORIN, "has accepted a burlesque nomination for Congress, which was first gotten up by Justice BUNCH and others. But the aspirant, it seems, is blind to the joke being played on him, and takes the matter in earnest."

The Boston *Post* says that "the two Congressional Districts of Boston offer a field for exertion that is peculiarly promising to Democratic and Liberal effort. In the Third, of the many names that could be mentioned as worthy of Democratic support for a reformed Congress, we select that of WILLIAM GASTON, Esq."

The Topeka (Kan.) *Record* says that "among the opponents of SIDNEY CLARKE, perhaps none are more disinterested than ARCHIE WILLIAMS, of Topeka. He is at present Assistant United States District-Attorney, an office which is sure to be taken from him for his opposition to CLARKE, and yet he is doing his level best against him."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the several Republican Conventions recently held in that city were harmonious and orderly and a credit to the great political party represented. "The attendance was full, each district in the county having its delegates on the floor. The ticket put forward for the support of the people is a good one, and has in it the elements of strength and success."

The Democratic candidate for Congress in Delaware, Mr. BENJAMIN T. BIGGS, in accepting the nomination, gave forth the following: "In the presence of this people and Almighty God, I declare the Fifteenth Amendment a monstrous fraud. Hear, O earth, and give ear, O heavens! in the Senate of the United States sits a dirty, thieving nigger preacher."

CHAS. W. POTWIN, of Zanesville, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District, is the wealthiest man in the four counties comprised in the district, having inherited a large portion of the wealth of his father-in-law, BENJ. STURGES, obtained a large property from his father, and made large additions himself.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Virginia met on the 1st inst. and issued a call for a State Convention on the 22d inst. The Committee unanimously sustained the renomination of Hon. CHAS. H. PORTER to represent the Richmond District in the next Congress, made arrangements for a vigorous campaign, and are confident of carrying the State by a large majority, and electing six out of eight of their Representatives.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that "the Democratic Congressional Committee have hit upon a new style of campaign document. Upon a sheet of pasteboard they have arranged a number of samples of dry goods, after the manner of jobbing houses, and under each is printed the gold value of the same abroad, and also, figures said to represent the increase in the price to the laboring classes, on account of the Republican tariff."

The Luzerne, Penn., *Union* suggests that a Congressman may be taken from any portion of the State, provided he "be a citizen of the State, and we would respectfully intimate to the Democracy of Luzerne an easy and good remedy for their present difficulties." Nominate Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for Congress, says the *Union*, and this will settle the hash of WRIGHT, TURNER and McCOLLUM. BUCKALEW represented Luzerne and Columbia in the State Senate for six years.

The Dansville (N. Y.) *Express* is convinced that "no better or stronger man can be put forward than Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD. He is a young man of wide-spread personal popularity of superior executive ability, with a war record that sheds lustre upon his name, a fine debater, and in every sense a man eminently fit to preside over the destinies of the Empire State. Give us Gen. WOODFORD as our standard-bearer and we will sweep the State like a whirl-wind at the coming election."

The Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* says: "The candidates whose claims for the office of Congressman are presented to the people of this county are H. BOARDMAN SMITH and WILLIAM M. GREGG. It is because information has come to us which renders it certain that the Republican caucuses of this city are to be overrun and broken down with Democratic voters, or that an attempt to do so will surely be made, that we raise our voice in earnest warning and protest. The Republicans of this city must be prepared at all hazards to defend themselves against such an irruption in every ward."

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, in his recent proclamation in reference to the registry of colored voters in that State, says that, as it has come to his knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors, he feels it to be his duty to notify the County Commissioners to direct the several Assessors and Registers to obey and conform to the requirements of the constitutional amendments and laws.

Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, recently made a very effective speech at Indianapolis, in which he showed that the Republican Party had fulfilled all its pledges, had improved the credit of the country abroad, and had done wonders at home. The Terre Haute *Gazette* says of the speech: "We hope our friends will preserve it for reference. It has the facts and figures in it, and will be as useful years from today as now. It settles the questions about which it treats, and commands the attention of every man in the State who desires correct information in relation to our finances."

WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Claims Commission—Senator Harris on Cotton and Politics in the South—Changes in the War Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The Mexican Claims Commission was in session today upon the motion of Mr. CUSHING, as counsel for the Mexican Government. The Commission gave him two months to answer the evidence filed in the cases in favor of citizens of the United States against Mexico whose claims have matured and were called for hearing today. The terms of the treaty under which the Joint Commission is acting declare that it shall be bound to examine and decide all the claims which are brought before it, within two years and six months from the time of their first meeting. Only sixteen months of this time remain, the Commission having convened on the 4th of July, 1869, and at the expiration of the two months' delay which the Mexican counsel has not obtained, only fourteen months will remain in which to hear and adjudicate about 1,040 cases of American citizens against Mexico, and about 940 of Mexican citizens against the United States. The Mexican claims are mostly for spoliations committed by Indians, the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo stipulates that the United States shall be responsible for depredations upon Mexican territory committed by Indians coming from within our borders, but in the Gadsden treaty that clause is expressly repealed, and the United States is released from responsibility for damages arising from Indian depredations, so that there would seem to be very little ground for a favorable decision upon any of the Mexican claims of this class. None of the Mexican cases were ready to be called today, as the balance in the whole amount of the claims adjudicated is certain to be largely in favor of the United States. It is asserted that the policy of the Mexican representatives is to favor delay, and have the Commission expire by limitation before the great mass of American claims can be disposed of.

COTTON CROP IN THE SOUTH.

Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana, arrived here today. He gives it as his opinion, founded upon extensive observation, that the cotton crop in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi will be smaller than that of last year, instead of larger, as has been erroneously estimated. Although a considerably larger area has been planted, the rains have seriously diminished the yield in the uplands. Senator HARRIS thinks the Republicans will carry Louisiana by a close vote at the coming election, although their vote is certain to be considerably diminished by terrorism and violence in some parishes.

CHANGES AMONG CLERKS.

Secretary BELKNAP recently issued an order directing a commission to be organized to examine the methods of doing business in the several Bureaus of the War Department, with instructions to make such recommendations as in their opinion would facilitate the business of the Department. In pursuance of the views of this Commission, changes in the clerical organization of the Quartermaster-General's Bureau by the reduction of four-fourth-class clerks to the first class have been made, diminishing their pay $600 each. Changes are also impending in the Engineer's and various other Bureaus.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue Department has ruled that the Fleishman process of distillation now becoming common among distillers does not shorten the fermentation period, while it does materially increase the yield.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments made by the Secretary of the Treasury during the month of August, exclusive of interest, and on account of redemption of the public debt, were as follows:

Civil, judiciary and miscellaneous	$5,347,385 57
War	3,181,240 64
Navy	2,066,977 52
Interior, pensions and Indians	6,557,460 19
Total	$17,152,063 92

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.

The Marine Hospital tax having been increased from twenty cents to forty cents by the act passed at the last session of Congress, and the same taking effect the 1st inst., Collectors of Customs are instructed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, RICHARDSON, to assess and collect from the crew of every vessel forty cents per month for each and every seaman who has been employed on any vessel since she was last entered at any port of the United States, according to the provisions of that act. The term vessel is held to include every description of water craft, raft, vehicle and contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner VAN AERNAM has returned to Washington.... THOMAS D. CARSON has been appointed coin-teller in the Assistant-Treasurer's office, at Philadelphia, in place of J. R. CALHOUN, resigned.

THE MINORITY SYSTEM.

Action of the Convention at Reading, Penn.—Proposed New Laws, and Constitutional Convention to Make the Reforms Called For.

At the Minority Convention, at Reading, Penn., on Wednesday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we can conceive of no other remedy for such wrong and oppression except in a system which will secure to each local minority, as near as can be, its proportional share of local representation.

Resolved, That such minority representation will not only remedy the wrongs of which we more especially complain, but will also tend to lessen unjust, illiberal partisanship, and to promote greater purity in legislation.

Resolved, That a fair and proportionate representation of minorities by districts is not only just, but is in accord with the spirit of all our State political systems, which provide for the election of Legislators by districts in order to protect the minority at large from the unjust domination of the majority, as well as to guard the interests of localities, and which we propose now to supplement by placing the local minority beyond the unjust domination of the local majority.

Resolved, That in view of the taking of the present census and the approaching legislative reapportionment of the State, we recommend the passage of acts of Assembly by the next Legislature, embodying the principles of minority representation in reference to the Legislature, Boards of County Commissioners, Directors of the Poor and County Auditors, as well as township and other offices.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an act of Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, to be composed of members elected on the minority principle, and to such Convention, in making the many constitutional reforms so loudly demanded for years, we respectfully recommend that the principle of minority representation be embodied in the new Constitution of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the people of Illinois for their great and salutary advance in the act of self-government, by adopting the plan of the free vote for the election of representatives in their Legislature, and for the choice of directors and managers of all incorporated companies in their State; and that we pledge to them our best efforts to extend this wholesome reform which they have begun, so far as our power and influence may extend, to Federal, State and municipal elections, confident that thereby we shall promote the best interests of our whole people, joined together in a union of free institutions.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, of every political party, be invited to unite in promoting the important objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the chairman of this Convention shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one persons, to serve during the coming year, whose duty it shall be to use all proper measures to promote the objects and purposes of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, who shall lay the proceedings of this Convention before the next Legislature, and who shall be authorized, by means of an address, and by personal intercourse, to enforce upon the members of the two Houses the objects contemplated in the resolutions passed by this Convention.

Speeches were then made by Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, who was present by invitation, E. J. MOORE, BENJAMIN BANNAN, J. B. RICHARDS, and by Mr. LEAR, the President of the Convention.

The Convention, shortly after 8 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

A French Count Working on the Albany Docks.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* says:

"It is not often that we, in Albany, enjoy the society of royalty, yet it is an undeniable fact that we have at the present time a live French Count in our city. He is a gentleman of intelligence and refinement, and despises silly pretensions. The party to whom we refer may be seen almost any day in the week at work on the improvements now being made on the pier above the Maiden-lane cut, where the dock is being rebuilt. He is one of those who entertained a hatred of the boasting Emperor NAPOLEON, and had the manhood to not smother, but to demonstrate his feelings. For his acts he won the enmity of the haughty NAP, and was banished from the now besieged capital of France. Being a French exile, and a strong admirer of republican institutions, he, like many before him, sought a home in America, the home of all exiled and oppressed of the Old World. He located in Albany, and, as we said before, is now employed on our pier, displaying his genius and ability in constructing docks, under the immediate direction of our worthy and enterprising young friend, ROBERT T. SHERMAN, real estate broker."

Dying from Starvation.

While Officer McFAIL, of the Tenth Precinct, was on post last evening, in Chrystie-street, he was notified that two persons were in a room on the second floor of the building in rear of No. 40 Chrystie-street, in a destitute condition. Upon proceeding to the designated apartment he found there CHRISTIAN GUNTHER, aged sixty-nine years, and his wife CHRISTINA, aged seventy-five years, natives of Germany, who were in a dying state from starvation. He hurried to the Eldridge-street Station-house, where he reported the facts, and Police Surgeons SAVILLE and HUTCHINSON were immediately notified. They hastened to the aged sufferers, and by the use of stimulants revived them sufficiently to admit of their removal to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. But little hope is entertained, however, that either will recover.

Personal.

We learn with regret that Mrs. JOHN T. HOFFMAN is quite ill at Newport, suffering from a very severe inflammation of the eyes. The disease, on Wednesday, assumed so dangerous a form, that Dr. C. A. ROBERTSON, of Albany, her physician, was telegraphed for.

The *Texas New-Yorker* is a new publication of interest to all who are anxious to promote the prosperity of Texas, and incidentally of New-York. The publishers, Messrs. SWEET & Co., intend to continue the publication monthly, and to devote it mainly to forwarding the mutual interests of the two States. The idea is a good one, and we hope that it will be successfully realized.

The work of "The Midnight Mission" is assuming large proportions, the current expenses averaging $700 monthly, how to raise this sum every thirty days is the constant perplexing study of the managers. It is very desirable that the Mission secure a regular income; to this end monthly pledges are asked for. Therefore, all persons willing to give $1 or more monthly, or $5 or more annually, are requested to send their names to the Treasurer.

Every family in the land is interested in this Mission. The annual reports of the Society, which will be found exceedingly interesting, will be sent regularly to every subscriber. Address FLINT F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

Twenty-three minutes Sept. 2.
—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

THE VERY LATEST WAR NEWS.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, Monday, Sept. 4, will be an exceedingly valuable and interesting paper. It will contain all THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE, received up to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Cable dispatches will be given in a complete form, and special dispatches and correspondence to the NEW-YORK TIMES will also be published as they arrive.

It will also contain the LATEST GENERAL NEWS from all parts of the world, received at this office by telegraph and the mails, and from the TIMES' various correspondents and reporters; the latest local news, military gossip, of especial interest to members of the National Guard; and a variety of miscellaneous, literary and other readings, especially prepared and selected for this edition.

Prominent among its contents will be A STORY, and several columns of literary matter, carefully selected and rearranged from the best and newest magazines, domestic and foreign, and literary papers and books;—

A couple of columns of readable, semi-editorial paragraphs, under the head of NOTES AND COMMENTS, which will be found pleasant, and, perhaps, profitable reading;—

Articles on the EAST RIVER FERRIES: Showing their origin, early history and present condition; giving interesting gleanings from old records, and what the ferry-boats were in the olden time, and what they are now;—

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO: A Picture of the Metropolis in the Last Century. Its extent and condition: New-York in Revolutionary Times—In the Hands of the British—A City of Prisons and Hospitals—After the War—As the National Capital—Later Improvements;—

THE FASHIONS: Opening of the Fall Season—Materials and Costumes—What is to be Worn by the Ladies of the Metropolis—Description of the New Styles;—

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP: The Opening of the Fall Season; Plans and Prospects; Movements of Actors; Domestic and Foreign Theatrical News; Plays on the English Stage, &c., &c.;—

Summaries of Foreign and Religious News; Letters from various Correspondents at Summer Resorts and Elsewhere, &c., &c.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best classes of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is consequently an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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The Style of Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Fall wear is issued today by RHODES, No. 683 Broadway, second door below 13th-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

COMFORTS—BERFORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Elder, G. S. COMFORTS to LAURA E., eldest daughter of R. G. Berford, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHIDSEY.—At Branchport, Yates County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Capt. WILLIAM H. CHIDSEY, aged 73 years.
Mobile papers please copy.

COX.—At Livingston Manor, near Hudson, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. SERAPHINE C. COX, widow of the late Henry P. Cox, of Racine, Wis., and daughter of the late Wm. R. Prince, of Flushing, L. I.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Flushing, on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Boats leave [illegible] 34th-st. at 1 o'clock.

FROMENT.—At Cornwall on the Hudson, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, LILLIE L. FROMENT, only daughter of Theodore and Nancy T. Froment, in the 18th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday [illegible] o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Froment, No. 120 East 31st-st.

GROVES.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, Mrs. LETITIA GROVES, in the 83d year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 29 St. Mark's-place.

HICKOK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, HARRY HICKOK, aged 62 years 5 months and 28 days.
Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 377 East [illegible]-st.
Danbury *News*, please copy.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, JAMES MITCHELL, in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 Hudson-st., corner of Desbrosses-st., at 12 o'clock, Saturday, the 3d inst.

McKENZIE.—On Friday, Sept. 2, at the Presbyterian Home, ABIGAIL McKENZIE.
Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

McCARTY.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a few days illness, ROBERT McCARTY, of New-York City, aged 51 years.

MYERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, 2d inst., MARY BREVOORT, wife of Francis M. Myers, and only daughter of George W. Tucker.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMSON.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 1, of bilious diarrhoea, MARY, wife of F. W. Simson, in the 69th year of her age.
Interment from barge *Susquehanna*, foot of Franklin-st., at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

SEELY.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 1, JOSEPH SEELY, aged 87 years.
Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 236 (old No. 132) South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

TOPPING.—On Friday, Sept. 2, 1870, PHILIP G., Jr., youngest child of Philip G. and Hester A. Topping, aged 1 year and 5 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 1st-st., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe will close at this office on SATURDAY at 10 A. M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:45 A. M.; C and D, 9:30 A. M.; E and F, 9:05 A. M.; G and H, 7:30 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HATS.
WARNOCK & CO.
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CURRENT NOTES.

A young colored boy was recently drowned while swimming near the Isle of Hope, Ga.

A young lady at Miller, Canada, has become insane from the treatment of a brutal parent.

Mrs. MARY DUFFEY, the woman who manifested symptoms of hydrophobia some time since in St. Louis, is dead.

The "Arch" children, of New-Orleans, being fearful of kidnappers, do not permit "charitable" ladies to kiss them any more.

A patriotic Frenchman, resident at St. Louis, has donated forty acres of land to aid the widows and orphans of French soldiers. It will be disposed of by the raffling process.

The Bessemer Steel Works at Troy are being extended in order to make room for additional and much-needed improvements in the rolling and hammering of steel.

Rev. WM. ORMSTON, D. D., of Ontario, was recently treated in that city to a public *dejeuner a la fourchette* on the occasion of his departure for a new field of Christian duty.

Some citizens of Nantucket, Mass., recently found enjoyment in weighing a widow and her ten children. The aggregate avoirdupois was found to be 1,012 pounds.

Three young countrymen were fined $10 each a few days ago for loitering upon the sidewalks at Boston.

The important work of improving the channel of the Hudson River is progressing rapidly. The new dikes intended to be built near Albany have been commenced under the auspices of Col. WILSON, United States Army.

A young girl residing on a farm in Iowa is so pretty that she received no less than three offers of marriage during the Summer while working in a field. She wears a bloomer costume, and has her hair cut in regulation style.

A Georgia stove-dealer recently had his heart "stove" in by a pretty girl who refused to become his wife, although he offered to make her "independent of her relations, and above worldly troubles on this earth anyhow."

The editor of the Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* is the fortunate owner of a sweet potato three feet in length. He is trying to have it preserved so that it may be presented to the National Museum, if we should ever have one.

Two Arkansas boys went on a shooting expedition with revolvers, last week, but not finding any game worthy of a bullet, they squared off at one another and fired. They were both severely wounded, and had much difficulty in getting home.

The virtuous mothers and daughters of Hope, Ind., made war upon the houses of ill fame in that city recently, and kept the establishments in such a constant state of siege that the inhabitants finally had to succumb, and leave for more congenial quarters elsewhere. The heroic conduct of the women, in this instance, entitles their city to be called, not plain Hope, nor "Forlorn Hope," but the Hope of Indiana.

Indianapolis has become famous for highway robberies. A Dr. JOHNSON was recently set upon while on his way home at night, and stripped of his clothing as well as his valuables. The thieves were facetious. They intimated that a man who had no clothing would not be supposed to carry a watch and pocket-book upon him.

A heartrending catastrophe occurred at Owensboro, Ky., a few days since. During the burning of a private residence a mother was reduced to a cinder in the effort to save the lives of her children. The scene was one to be long remembered with feelings of horror by those who witnessed it.

The result of a match-game of base-ball, the other day, at Pittsburg, Penn., was the violent death of one of the contestants, a young man named JOSEPH ROGERS, who was struck with a bat, during a quarrel with an opponent named DAVIS, and died from the effects of his injuries within six hours.

A carefully-prepared report shows that during the past twenty years there has been a gain of thirty Episcopal parishes in Connecticut, the present number being 140. In the same period the ministry has been increased by sixty-eight. In 1860 there were 106, of which number forty have since died.

Mrs. BAUMGARTEN, the widow of the suicide and murderer who lately created such a sensation at New-Haven, is in a fair way for recovery, and may soon be able to give testimony touching her husband's state of mind previous to his attack upon her.

The child of a German at Rochester, N. Y., died recently from starvation. The father had not been in the country long, and could succeed in earning no more than $7 per week. He frequently had fits of sickness, during which time his wife and children suffered from privation. When found by the Coroner they were all reduced to skeletons.

A faithless German organist at Milwaukee, Wis., eloped with the daughter of a wealthy citizen of that place, a few days ago, and was married by a Police Justice, in a neighboring city. The father of the young girl having, in the meantime, heard that the Lothario had a wife and several children in Germany, gave chase, but too late to stop the flight of the pair for parts unknown.

A suspicious husband at Marathon, N. Y., recently administered a severe clubbing to a young man who had been "guilty" of saluting his wife a few times in succession. When the wife heard of the occurrence it affected her so severely that she procured a dose of arsenic, wrote a letter declaring her innocence, and died. The husband is now where he should be—on the stool of repentance, but it is too late. A sad case, truly.

A disgraceful scene was enacted in a Court-room at Newport, Vt., the other day. Two lawyers of the blood-and-thunder order began to quarrel about a point of law, and finally became so belligerent that they threw books and papers and knives at each other, until the desks and chairs were spotted with blood. The Magistrate looked on with composure, until the conclusion of the fight, and then asserted the law's proud dignity by imposing a fine of $6 and costs upon the legal *gentleman* who had struck the first blow. Vermont deserves to be further West.

Two young men, somewhat elevated by liquor, went to visit a female club-house at Cincinnati a few days since, but the matron, being a woman of temperate habits, declined to admit them. After swaggering about the yard for some time, they finally stepped upon a piece of made ground, which gave way before the increased weight, and threw them headlong into an open lot, nearly thirty feet distant. One had his arm broken, and the other suffered from a severe fracture of the skull. The accident will be of some value if it teaches them not to visit ladies' club-houses in future, under similar circumstances.

We have to record another very singular case of suicide. A farmer at Americus, Mo., recently found a retired spot in the woods, near his house, and thought that he would like to die and be buried there. With that purpose in view, he returned to his wife, and told her that he had intended to take his life, but was prevented from doing so by a mysterious voice that bade him go to her and say good by. He then took an affectionate farewell of her and the children, and withdrew to a distance, where he stopped suddenly, put the pistol to his head, and blew a portion of the top of the skull off.

A middle-aged gentleman, named FRENCH, who has been in the habit of spending his Summers at a delightful village among the green hills of the Granite State, surprised the lovers of gossip a few days since by his sudden disappearance from that neighborhood in company with a blooming maiden of fourteen, the servant of a friend, with whom he had spent many happy evenings. He left a note behind him explaining that his love would not admit of a marriage in the ordinary way, and that he had planned the elopement to give the affair a spice of romance. The gentleman who lost his servant thinks the affair was altogether too romantic, and wishes that the marriage might have been celebrated without the notoriety.

A lively sensation has been manufactured at Lawrence, Mass., from the supposition that the reflection of a lady's face in the window of a room occupied by a woman lately deceased, must be produced by the presence of the spirit or ghost of the woman. As seen from the outside of the house, the features seem to have been traced with rare artistic taste. The sash was removed to the office of a physician, a few days ago, and placed on exhibition. Hundreds of people thronged the neighborhood during the day. The strangest part of the story arises from the fact that no face had ever been noticed in the window until after the death of the owner of the house.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Sept. 2,) was again good, and the tone of the market healthy. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under an order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, disposed of the following-described property: A four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 126 feet 4 inches east of Eighth-avenue. The lot is only 12.3x20, and the premises were struck off to Mr. E. L. CORLIES for $17,500—a remarkably good price. The first bid on the property was $8,000, and from that point the price rapidly advanced to the figures noted above. The sale of a house and lot on the west side of Clinton-street, 225 feet north of Stanton, advertised to be sold yesterday by the same firm, was postponed, but to a day not named. Although an unusual thing, several sales, it is understood, will take place today, (Saturday,) at the Exchange, and next week promises to be an active one in City property, a number of valuable pieces being already advertised for sale. The transactions, however, being mostly of a legal character, that publicity is not given to them which would be the case were the property placed upon the market in a different manner.

Summary of Sales Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, s. s. 34th-st., 126.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 12.3x20	$17,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., lot No. 24, 25x99.8	$32,700
Gold and Spruce sts., n. w. corner, 25x30, q. c.	5,000
Houston-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x32	22,050
Hillside-st., s. s., 287 ft. w. of Kingsbridge road, 50x226.4	3,250
Water-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x100	6,500
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x70	5,350
16th-st., s. s., 152.5 ft. e. of Irving-place, 25x103.3	25,000
19th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x92	10,100
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	24,000
28th-st., n. s., 204.7 ft. e. of 8th-av., 49.9x162.5	15,000
28th-st., s. s., 201.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22.3x98.9	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.11x98.9	20,000
36th-st., n. s., 320.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.6x98.9	8,000
37th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	10,000
39th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 30.10x98.9	35,000
No. 42 39th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	12,000
No. 46 39th-st., n. s., 505 ft. w. of 9th-av., 45x100.5	4,000
No. 47 39th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	32,000
No. 48 39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x71x 20x31x50	10,500
No. 52 39th-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.5	35,000
No. 55 39th-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5	14,250
No. 56 39th-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	29,500
No. 58 39th-st., s. s., 578 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24.6x100.5	55,000
No. 70 39th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 55x100.5	nom.
No. 70 39th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	17,500
No. 78 39th-st., s. s., 97 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x82.2	30,000
No. 84 39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 46x102.2	10,000
No. 92 39th-st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	8,000
No. 99 39th-st. and Bloomingdale-road, n. w. corner, 80x75.11	10,000
No. 121 39th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., c. 20x100 10	7,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 25.9 ft. n. of 54th-st., 50x100	16,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x100	1,300
3d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x63	13,250
5th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 62d-st., 6 in.x100	2,840
9th-av., e. s., 70.9 ft. n. of 49th-st., 20.7x100	9,500

Leases Recorded.

Walker-st., No. 57, 5 years, per year	$6,000
Front-st., No. 41, 5 years, per year	1,900
West 27th-st., Nos. 261 and 263, 1 year	1,800
1st-av., No. 417, 5 years, per year	1,000
22d-st., s. s., 118.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x½ block, 10 years, per year	6,500

BROOKLYN.

Baltic-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Rogers-av., 14x99.3x25 x11x74	$1,500
Douglass-st., s. s., — ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., indefinite	2,000
Degraw-st. and Washington-av., n. e. corner, 145x75x75x163x86; Classon-av. and Union-st., s. w. corner, 113x70.1 x88.1x39.8	15,000
Dean-st., s. s., 121.4 ft. e. of Stone-av., 38x167.2x 37.5x108.7	7,000
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 97.6 ft. n. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 25.8x100	225
High-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x100	5,500
Linden Boulevard, 1,025.8 ft. w. of Canarsie-av., 75x201.9	2,500
Main-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Plymouth-st., 20x32	10,500
Myrtle-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x25	1,000
Navy-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 50x100	2,400
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20x107.2	6,200
Penn-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20.4x100	7,000
Raymond-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 25x 100	1,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20 x100	4,575
Stockholm-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	225
State-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x80	8,000
Same property	5,500
South 5th-st., s. s., 278.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22.4x100	750
9th-st., n. s., 330.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.1x100	4,500
22d-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100, q. c.	1,100
Baltic-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	1,275
Franklin-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Jones-st., 100x25	1,900
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x96	800
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x96	800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

4 corners to Bedford Station Road, e. s., adjoining Jonas Worden's, 5½ acres	$4,000

East Chester.

Lot No. 11, C. V. Morgan's property, 50x75	$900

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville Depot Road, s. s., adjoining E. Hadley's Van Cots property	$2,500
Samuel Bogardus' property, 4 815-1000 acres	12,300

Ossining.

Marlborough Churchill's property	25,000

Yonkers.

Riverdale Place, n. s., 196.6 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 46x160	$675
Mulford-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x 125	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Ocean-av., w. s., E. F. Week's, 25x100	$1,100
Grove-st., s. s., lot No. 48, block No. 13, Claremont, 25x98	1,050
Germania-av., lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, block D, Hasse's map, 87x100	2,000

Bayonne.

Corner Av. V and 2d-st., 131x243	$4,240
Av. B and Maple-av., n. w. corner, 400x100x544x 98	8,000

Newark.

Hayes-st., w. s., adjoining E. Roth's property, 25x90.1	$2,150
Newark and Academy sts., r. w. corner, 33x97	5,500
South 13th-st., w. s., 113 ft. s. of Warren-st., 60x 100	3,600
Searing-st., e. s., adjoining Gardner's property, 26.4x75	2,500
Berlin-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Niagara-st., 25x100	700
Catharine-st., s. s., 52 ft. from M. Smith's property, 54.1x43.3	4,250
Condit-st., s. s., 25 ft. s. of Hudson-st., 25x100.6	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FEE OF THE VALUABLE property on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., Union-square, 27 feet 9 inches front on 14th-st., 96 feet front on 4th-av., 47 feet deep on southerly side of 4th-av., and 90 feet easterly to the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, Counselor at Law, No. 29 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE, NEAR THE FIFTH-Avenue Hotel—A very attractive medium-sized house. Also, one of full width adjoining. Possession when desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 73 Maiden-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Docks, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEgance, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-houses; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOcated property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one visiting and examining can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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IN

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Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., adjoining Bryant's new theatre; would make a nice restaurant or wine-room. E. R. GOODALE, Agent, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF A NICEly furnished house, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, near three car routes. The house is new, contains eleven rooms, has all improvements, and is located in one of the most desirable parts of Brooklyn. The owner wishes to retain rooms, which can be agreed on, upon application. Address J. A. S., Station A, Post-office, New-York, or No. 209 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, where further particulars can be had.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED four-story house, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent $225 per month to private family. Address Box No. 1,380 Post-office.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house at No. 24 West 44th-st., near 6th-av. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 68 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED,

At Plainfield, Fanwood or Westfield, by or before the 1st of October. Must be in good order, well-furnished, conveniently located, and suited to the comfort of a large family, (five adults and four children between the ages of 7 and 12.) For such a place a fair, but not extravagant price, will be paid by a tenant who will be satisfactory to the owner. Address Post-office Box No. 5,362, New-York.

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8 per Cent. Interest

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The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

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CAPITAL - $1,000,000
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PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

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main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

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are selling at 70, pay 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.

INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT.

at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.

EARNINGS, MAY, 1870	$802,536 02
JUNE, 1870	746,456 11
Increase over same month last year	40,080 00

All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

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MUNROE & CO.,
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

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Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interests under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 6, 1866. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,024,235 96.

E. J. HARRIS,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds (indorsed by the State of Alabama) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST WAR MAP.

SCHEDLER'S LARGE TOPOGRAPHICAL
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
WITH PLANS OF THE FORTRESSES OF PARIS, METZ AND STRASBOURG.

Printed in three colors: mountains brown; rivers blue; the names of cities, towns and villages, railroads and roads, &c., black.

Size 22x28 inches, folded in pocket form 5x7¼ inches. Comprehensive, abundant in details, accurate, distinctly legible, and ornamental.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price of $1.
Large discount to dealers. Published by

E. STEIGER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 50c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

ICE FOR SALE.

ABOUT FIFTY TONS NORTH RIVER ICE FOR SALE.
Apply to or address

WRIGHT DURYEA,
Glen Cove, L. I.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for young men, on social evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against harboring or trusting HENRY A. SMITH, as he is a minor and his father will pay no bills of his contracting from this date, per order of

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870. WM. H. SMITH.

AUCTION SALES.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, at 12 o'clock, at No. 71 Varick-st., by order of the receiver, the stock of a window-shade manufactory, consisting of thirty-six pieces muslin, a large assortment of window-shades, of different styles and colors, printing blocks, cushions, table, paints, frames, and a general assortment of all kinds of material for manufacturing window-shades.

FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 48 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT,
J. B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, 31st August, 1870.

B. MURRAY, JR., will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 28 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of JAHNE, SMITH & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from the 1st inst. The business of said firm to be settled exclusively by its successors, SMITH, HODENPYL & CO.

HENRY JAHNE,
Per GERRIT SMITH, Attorney,
GERRIT SMITH,
A. J. G. HODENPYL,
P. T. TUNISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.

A copartnership has this day been formed under the firm and style of SMITH, HODENPYL & CO., for the purpose of the manufacture of gold chains and jewelry.

GERRIT SMITH,
A. J. G. HODENPYL,
P. T. TUNISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of MANNING & DE FOREST is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN B. MANNING,
ALBERT H. DE FOREST.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

The business of the late firm of MANNING & DE FOREST will be continued by Mr. JOHN B. MANNING at the same place, No. 9 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNed have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DE FOREST, WILLARD & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission, at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. H. DE FOREST,
GARDNER WILLARD,
CHAS. E. MARSTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS of the New-York Stock Exchange have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. & J. N. CARPENDER, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 41 Pine-st.

WM. CARPENDER,
J. NEILSON CARPENDER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy22-law6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 22 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 193 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix.
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
au13-law6mSa*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Mamlok, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Chamber-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-law3wSa

NO. 2,744.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Harlem and Charles T. Richardson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1870.

au20-law3wSa* LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGBERT C. BRADFORD and JAMES H. RENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Egbert C. Bradford and James H. Renick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the — day of August, 1870.

ELI OSBORN, Assignee.
au27-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ZSCHOCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of May, 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Theodore Zschock, formerly doing business at the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

GEORGE L. ERNST, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
au27-law3wSa* No. 236 Pearl-st., City of New-York.

NO. 2,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH B. HERRMAN and HERMAN HERRMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adolph B. Herrman and Herman Herrman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.

s3-law3wS* DANIEL W. EVANS, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 41,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 15, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, JR. } Commissioners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are

200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 25c.
200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS, ELEGANT Dress Hats. This day, Straw Hats, stylish Hats, $2, worth $15; Feathers, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, 567 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; is a good bread baker; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 378 2d-av., near East 4?th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines. Call at No. 148 West 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG PERson, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; no objection to the country, or would travel. Address 42 Elizabeth-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; does all kinds of embroidery. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WASHING WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG men can have their washing done in the neatest manner at No. 341 East 23d-st. Best of reference given.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COACHMAN, A situation; best City references can be given; he is a careful driver and understands the care of horses perfectly. Call or address No. 1,380 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Curbey's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 58 Prince-st.

IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—A gentleman having over twenty years' experience in the dry goods trade, is open for an engagement to take full charge and management of a hosiery department; can also influence a considerable amount of near by prompt cash trade in general dry goods, notions and hosiery. Address W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid, and must be able to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, the other as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 6 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., AUG. 31, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870, for the removal of the rock in the channel of the Hudson River, about a half mile north of Van Wie's light, so as to give a depth of twelve feet at mean low water.

The cubic contents, in position, to be taken out are estimated, after a careful survey, at four hundred and sixty-eight cubic yards, the greatest length being about one hundred and twenty feet, and the greatest width sixty. A map of the rock and vicinity can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given.

Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard, the amount to be measured on the completion of the work by the channel over the rock giving a depth of twelve feet at mean low water. The work must be commenced by Oct. 17, and be completed by Nov. 30, 1870.

No bid will be received unless made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 6th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

5,000 pounds Banca Tin.
25 barrels Sour Flour.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 27, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for dredging

Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.
Slip between Nos. 18 and 19, East River.
Slip between Nos. 20 and 21, East River.
Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.
Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.
Slip between piers foot of 37th and 38th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

SEPT. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ERICK R. JACKSON and WILLIAM S. ALLEN, styled and known as the Jackson Felt and Gravel Roofing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERICK R. JACKSON,
WILLIAM S. ALLEN.

ERICK R. JACKSON will settle up the business for the firm to date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister, in charge.—This Church, having been closed for repairs and alterations, will reopen on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 188 Spring-st., 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 413 2d-av., 3½ P. M., and No. 188 Spring-st., FRIDAY, 7½ P. M.

Open-air services—Houston-st.-square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 1 P. M. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

DOVER-STREET MISSION PICNIC.—The children and friends of the school will make an excursion to Fort Lee, on the Hudson, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870. If the day should be stormy the next fair day, notice of which will appear in the newspapers. The steamer THOS. E. HULSE will leave Pier No. 28 East River, foot of Peck-slip, at 8½ o'clock A. M. A good plain lunch will be provided on the grounds for all who go. Rev. WM. C. VAN METER (recently returned from Europe) has kindly agreed to accompany the school and take with him some of the sweet singers from the Howard Mission. Tickets, 25 cents. Come to the Mission Rooms, corner Dover and Water sts., promptly at 8½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. a free lecture by Rev. D. R. BIDWELL, on *Africa*, illustrated by a large map. Preaching at the corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, at 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Please God, this Church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Minister. Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper at the Morning service.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE "Old Brewery," No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the "Points." Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 3½ A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Crisis in Europe*. Service at 3½ P. M., and young people's prayer-meeting, as usual, in the evening. To all of these services strangers and others are cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

RUTGERS CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The regular service in this Church will be resumed next SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING; MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE BIBLE QUESTION — M. E. CHURCH in Tremont.—Rev. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY EVENING in the M. E. Church in Tremont, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries*.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., west of 6th-av., will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, on which occasion Rev. WM. LAURIE, of Stuartsville, Penn., will preach. Services in the morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

IMPENDING MIGHTY EVENTS.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Harvest and Vintage*. Rev. xiv., 6-20.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON, THE DIStinguished scientist, from Massachusetts, will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st., will resume religious service on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 4. Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOKS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. JOSEPH HOLDICH at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. All are invited; strangers especially welcome. Seats free.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH of St. James, on East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. WEDEKIND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., when Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on *Providence and Undiscovered Crime*. Prof. ABBY will preside at the organ. All welcome.

THE REGULAR SUNDAY SERVICES will be resumed in Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, as follows: 7 A. M. early communion; 10½ A. M. morning prayers, &c., with sermon; 5 P. M. evening prayers.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Opening service. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE M. MCEWEN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service, sermon and the Holy Communion administered on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PARK-av.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5TH-AV., corner 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. HALL'S,) will reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING by Rev. S. H. WILLY, of California.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE AT PLIMPton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Saving Power of Christ*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened for Divine service SABBATH at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—REV. JAMES C. BEECHER will preach on SUNDAY, and until the Pastor's return.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESant-square.—The Rector will officiate on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GRANDI, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $35 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON
every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THORNTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets to Paris $17 extra.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America, safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
Annonia	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Anchoria	Sat., Sept. 17	Cambria	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 12
Tarifa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Cimbria	Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

Cabin passage, $60, gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 20 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, Touching Long of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax.)
.....Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
AND every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st-Cabin, (single berth), $75 | Steerage..... $28
To London..... 80 | To London..... 32
To Halifax, N. S..... 50 | To Halifax, N. S..... 15
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$135 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVALLY.
Steamer CITY OF TEDO will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, with or without berths, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
HERMANN, Capt. LUDEMANN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SEE.....Sept. 8
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Sept. 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS.....Sept. 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT—THE STEAMER COLUMBIA, for Havana, will sail Saturday, Sept. 4, at 12 M., and not on Thursday, Sept. 1, as P. M. as previously advertised. S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THORNTON, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKES, FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 34 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 P. M. Freight taken at lowest rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to DIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 56 Broadway.
The steam-ship ——— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 34 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 128 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier 31 E. R.—The steamer Queen of Kent will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons or parties who are interested in the Settlement of Estates, who can SHORTEN the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from much annoyance, of search and detention of baggage, in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Duplicate United States passports issued by Secretary of State, issued by J. G. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 365 Broadway.

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AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNCOMB, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 22 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
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INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
8TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9 to 4. A. M. to 24 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY AND MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT. RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
RENJAMIN D. ALLEN, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HALSTINE, A. M., Principal.
From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.
A personal acquaintance with Mr. Halsstine and the workings of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.
DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 22 WEST 47TH-ST.
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 6th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
A THOROUGHLY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular scholars, in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 20 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 31 East 16th-st.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH-ST. (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
CORNELIUS BARNETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 23 West 12th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,
No. 22 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

THE SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE Dutch Church, No. 140 West 29th-st., will reopen Sept 1. Tuition free to all who desire to enjoy the peculiar advantages of this institution. Apply from 4 till 5 to the Principal, HENRY W. DUMSEKE, or to either of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD.
CALVIN E. KNOX.
JOHN T. CALHOUN.
FREDERICK T. LOCKE.
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September. Circulars can be procured at the music store No. 4 Longacre-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. CHENEY, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE
Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its 22d tenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. E. BOLTON. Terms, $400 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. H. BATES, No. 162 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 8. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 6 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 216 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or academy. French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING can be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MISS S. E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 1 Washington-sq., between 4th and 42d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Established in 1850; terms moderate. Fall session opens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y.

MME. HERITAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Day School for Boys, at No. 204 West 23d-st., will reopen on the 5th of September.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $325 per year.
S. A. DAW ROSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS GLESEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 250 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 22.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 17 Washington-pl., N. Y., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established, and prosperous. Solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. B. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUNE, SUCCESSOR TO THE Mlle. Mrs. Pike-Heart, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for 25 teen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 Bleecker-pl., N. Y. (three doors from Washington-square), will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. BLEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 26. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 24 East 16th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, Ages 9 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND
MLLE. DE RAMON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 19 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73 West 29th-st.
And corner 5d-av. and 126th-st.
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 12, and on 29th-st., Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 8 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 46 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 275 Broadway, corner 14th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 128 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AL CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. SATON, No. 139 Joralemon-st.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 8, 1870.
Rev. WM. CHAMBERLAIN (President of Rutgers College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City), Alex. Rudnut, Esq., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly Mr. Chauncey Shaffer's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year commencing of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Terms, $400 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, No. 372 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to the Principal will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 8. Well-furnished rooms. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 323 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS, PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 607 Madison-av., New-York, will commence the fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 25 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERRINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 105 East 26th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perrine will be at home Sept. 6.

PLUSHING INSTITUTE,
PLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Chemical Chemistry, Drawing, Architecture, Mathematics, Surveying, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular course for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer and Chemist and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular course, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Montague-st., (new Nos. 128, 130 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and night school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1836,) No. 261 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 635 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best facilities of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. Circulars at Fred. Rooth's, 708 Broadway, Lewis' Gymnasium, Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" begin their 10th year Sept. 26. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st. (removed from 48 W. 20th-st.) N. B.—Primary department for young ladies established with above. Boys' school 1,040 Broadway, c. 30th-st. For admission or circ's app'y to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,237 and 1,239 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penna., will open Sept. 19. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 1,097 Broadway, corner 27th-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 733 5th-av.

MESSRS. J. V. SCHERMERHORN & M. G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 556 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 223 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACHULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 930 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. School limited to forty pupils. Thorough training taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Selzer, 906 Broadway, and at the school.

GREENWICH, CONN.—12 BOYS UNDER 13 years of age; refined home-life with superior school advantages; special attention given to personal habits, manners and accomplishments. Reopens Sept. 19.
HARRY PECK.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. E. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 16 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 249 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 680 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 46th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for college. Circulars at Green's, 771 Broadway, or of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DR. SORTET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 512 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Metcalfe's Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 28. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 26 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHELTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWN, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 119 West 45th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 630 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able teachers in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term opens Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. V. SICLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

EDGE GRADUATE FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 5, at No. 22 West 20th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 311 EAST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department is under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER. Great peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENNS FALLS, NEW-YORK.
English, French and Spanish. Boarding and Day School.
This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
A regular collegiate course is pursued. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.
To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. For circulars or further information address the Principal.
Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

E. C. SIMONDS,
A graduate from the
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
For four years
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
at
WEST POINT,
Will, on Sept. 15, open a
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
at
SING SING, N. Y.
$400 per annum. Send for circulars.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers to parents advantages to place their pupils. Pupils in the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. S. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. CARRETTON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 52 WEST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 5.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 Pierrepont-st., corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near the Park. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLE'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught without extra charges. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS EDDY, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.
The first-class boarding-school for young ladies, No. 273 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.
M. GIRAUD, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN HASKIN, Box No. 302, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. MCCALLY, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Fifty-fourth year. Session opens 9 and ends June 30. YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
Rev. R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING, N. Y.—Mrs. MORRIS and Mrs. PICKERING GILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the Hon. Joseph Fowler, No. 280 Pearl-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for the Church of the Ascension, Fourth-st., between Madison and 4th-ave. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 24 W. 14th-st., open on Sept. 21. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical and Scientific Departments.
R. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUBE, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had success in their school, will open their English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 1.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HURRADEN'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. (established in 1836,) will reopen Sept. 28. Address as above for circulars and information.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English, per year, $216. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 146 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 21 East 22d-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 14.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 601 6th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 33 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—8 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 46 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS

THE KANSAS-PACIFIC PARTY.

From Duluth to St. Paul—The Party Photographed—Climate and Scenery—Enthusiastic Receptions—Arrival at St. Paul—Future Movements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

My last dispatch of 24th current left us at Duluth preparing to take our departure for this place. The weather had been so stormy for some days previous that we were by no means astonished to find the morning foggy, rainy, wet and anything but exhilarating. Nearly every one looked sulky and out of sorts, the reaction, after so much excitement of one sort or another, having, as usual, exercised a depressing effect upon the spirits of the most buoyant among us. Some of these Western folks are pretty rough customers, as the following characteristic anecdote will show: One of the waiters in the breakfast-room of the Clark House displayed unmistakable signs of having been in the wars the previous evening, and upon our questioning him, informed us that he had had a "little unpleasantness" with the major domo, who had knocked him down and "chawed his ear up." He displayed the wounded part for our inspection, and a very ugly sight it was; but this nonchalant individual appeared to attach no importance whatever to what appeared to him evidently a very trifling affair.

DEPARTURE FROM DULUTH.

The St. Paul visitors having returned to their homes by an early train, our own "special" drew up to the platform about 9½ A. M., and our baggage having been carried down and stowed away, we filed down a planked passage-way, through the mud, and took our seats, a large crowd of the inhabitants having assembled to do us honor; and amid their cheers and shouts our train moved slowly onward, past the new passenger depot, a handsome wooden structure, which is situated about half a mile from the wharf and freight depot. The two stations are connected by a line running through the swamp on trestles, most of which were laid in the Winter time, the piles having been driven through the ice. Some idea of the cold in this region during Winter may be arrived at, when I state that ice was taken out of the lake last year fully four feet thick, and even now the air is as cool and bracing as we find it in New-York toward the end of October or beginning of November. One of my fellow-travelers told me the other day that he had made a discovery, since he had come up Superior, namely, that people visiting that region in Summer time must not wear linen pantaloons,—and I really must indorse his opinion. Four miles out of Duluth we come to Oneida, a road-station of no very great importance, the line running through a thick brush country, with scarcely a sign of civilization. As we proceeded, however, toward Fond du Lac, we had occasional glimpses of the St. Louis River, a beautiful and majestic stream, rushing along tumultuously through a stony bed, flanked on either side by forests, composed principally of pine, birch, cedar, spruce, maple, tamarack, oak and poplar. Passing Fond du Lac, which is fifteen miles from Duluth, we reached some of the heaviest work on the road—namely, five lofty trestle bridges, the first one being 60 feet, the second 96, the third 106, the fourth 110, and the fifth 78 feet in height. The bridges span great gorges, or gullies, and the prospect, when looking from the rear platform of the last car in the train, makes one's head dizzy. They are, one and all of them, triumphs of engineering skill, and, although precarious looking to the uninitiated, are in reality as strong and safe as science and sound material can make them. Eight miles after passing Fond du Lac we reached Thomson, where quite a little township has sprung up, consequent upon the opening up of the slate quarries in the immediate vicinity, and which promise to become of immense value, the quality of the slate being remarkably fine—finer, indeed, in many respects, than the best of our Eastern quarries. Having dismounted here, we made a second scrambling trip to the Dalles, described in my last letter, and which appeared even more beautiful than on our former visit. Having exhausted our energies in throwing stones into the yawning abyss at our feet, we retraced our steps toward Thomson, where a Duluth photographic artist had arranged his apparatus for the purpose of immortalizing the party in a large picture.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIFFICULTIES.

After much vexatious delay, occasioned by sundry individuals getting out of focus, a picture was obtained, but was afterward discarded, partly on account of its not having been exposed long enough, but mainly because one of the principal figures in the group, having clambered up to the flag-staff on the top of the depot, had left his legs as the only part of him visible on the plate. Just at this crisis, down came the rain again, so we made for the cars and proceeded on our way to the North Pacific Railroad Junction, about one mile further on. This will, of course, some day, be one of the most important stations on the line, as here will come all the traffic from the far West, for transportation down the great chain of lakes. The situation of this junction seems particularly suitable and convenient. Of course, houses have sprung up all around the neighborhood like mushrooms. Saloons preponderate as usual; and there are many canvas boarding-houses, as well as wooden structures, with [illegible] of both these materials. We have the Junction House, the New-York Hotel, and other [illegible], although the accommodations for transient guests does not, certainly, seem to be of the most *recherché* description. All along this section of the line our running had been slow as the grades are steep, and the line hardly enough settled down to admit of fast driving, several places causing an occasional jolting and heaving, which, however, in no case could be called excessive, or more uncomfortable than is found on other new lines. A stretch of eighteen miles further brought us to Moose Lake, a fine sheet of water, embosomed in a dense forest, through which the road has been cut, and presenting scarcely a trace of human habitation, save here and there a log shanty of the roughest and most primitive style of architecture, with almost perfectly flat roofs, smeared with mud and clay. Kettle River is the next road station, nineteen miles from Moose Lake, and a further run of eighteen miles brings us to Hinckley, named after ISAAC HINCKLEY, Esq., the energetic and public-spirited President of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad, to whose enterprise the Lake Superior and Michigan Railroad is very much indebted for its successful completion. Here we stopped to dine, a collation having been prepared for us in a large and well-furnished dining-hall, destined, I believe, to be the half-way halting place of all trains.

SUNSHINE AT LAST.

The rain still pouring incessantly, our view of the passing country and scenery was somewhat circumscribed; but, as we neared Pine City, about eleven and a half miles further on, the sun shone forth in all his glory and tempted us into a renewal of our attempts to get a picture of the party. Having alighted, therefore, we grouped ourselves round the locomotive; some of the ladies ranging themselves round the boiler and smoke-stack, and others seating themselves on benches in front. Miss H——, the Pocahontas of the previous evening, was constrained to take up her position in a birch-bark canoe, and like DICKENS' immortal Marchioness, to "make believe" very much, paddle in hand, that she was on the bosom of the waters. Although now about 6 P. M., a good negative was obtained, and we proceeded on our journey, satisfied at having got the best of the clerk of the weather. From Pine City to St. Paul the grades are level and the road in first-class order, so that our onward progress was uninterrupted—the driving sometimes reaching a rate of nearly thirty-five miles an hour. Eleven odd miles from Pine City we rushed past Rush City, and after a further interval of twelve miles, reached North Branch, by which time darkness had set in.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Another dozen miles brought us to Wyoming, where the train was "slowed" in order to admit of us answering the demonstrations of welcome prepared there for our reception. All the houses were gayly illuminated, a huge bonfire blazed and crackled, while salvos of artillery and showers of rockets, accompanied by vociferous cheering, re-echoed *encore* by our own party, proclaimed the sympathies of the inhabitants of that out-of-the-way settlement with the object of our expedition. Forest Lake, five miles further, was soon reached, and Centreville, distant eight miles from Forest Lake, was soon left behind us, while a dash of five miles more brought us to White Bear Lake, leaving only a dozen miles further to reach St. Paul. At 9¾, as the lights of that city loomed through the darkness, the discharge of artillery and the sudden blaze of bonfires as we rounded a curve, proclaimed the fact that our journey was nearly ended, and that St. Paul was awake and ready to welcome us. Upon our arrival we found carriages prepared to carry us to our apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, and proceeded up Third-street, receiving, as we went, a perfect ovation from the crowds which lined the sidewalks.

ARRIVAL AT ST. PAUL.

Every house was gayly illuminated and festooned with Chinese lanterns, flags, wreaths of flowers and brilliant pyrotechnic divices, the whole presenting a very creditable and pleasing appearance. The Metropolitan Hotel, which has been newly erected at a cost of about $160,000, is kept by Mr. DUTCHER, the former proprietor of the old United States Hotel, and the Capitol House, Madison, Wis., and latterly of the Revere House, Chicago. A large body of the leading men of the city and vicinity were assembled to bid us welcome, along with the representatives of the Press, whose cordiality and good-fellowship are beyond all praise. The following day was devoted to an excursion to Minneapolis, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnehaha and Fort Snelling—and today we are to "excursionize" the city, under the ciceroneship of the leading citizens, carriages having been placed at our disposal. Full details of these delightful and interesting trips I must reserve till my next letter. The programme here winds up with a grand ball in the Metropolitan this evening, and a trip to Sioux City and back to-morrow—the whole concluding with a special performance of a burlesque at the opera-house, by some members of the party, in conjunction with Miss JOSIE BOOTH—the entertainment being under the special patronage of the entire party.

THE RESUSCITATION HORROR.

Skaggs Lives Fifteen Hours After Resuscitation—Staring at the Doctors—Final Disposition of the Body.

The intelligence has at last arrived that the murderer, JOHN H. SKAGGS, who was hanged at Bloomfield, Mo., on the 26th ult., and subsequently restored to life by electricity, died in fifteen hours after he was lowered from the gallows. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"SKAGGS was hung at 1:10 in the afternoon, and after the physicians had been operating upon him up to nearly 9 o'clock, in an endeavor to resuscitate him, the attempt was given up as hopeless. Dr. SANDERS was the first to desist, then Dr. MCDONALD, and finally Dr. JACKSON. It was 9 o'clock when Sheriff KITCHEN left him. SKAGGS was then breathing heavily, as if asleep. Some minutes before this he was very weak, but had, when the galvanic battery was not in operation, thrown his left arm over his breast and then by his side. The last action of the doctors was to examine SKAGGS' tongue, and no sooner had Dr. MCDONALD done this than he picked up his hat and walked out. SKAGGS was able to open and shut his eyes, and as the Sheriff stepped near the body they followed him. They also followed the movements of E. S. BUTTS, who was in the room. It is, perhaps, fortunate for these gentlemen, that they were almost expressionless, as if fixed in dull leaden stare. Three men remained by the body as it lay on the bench in the dimly-lighted room of the Court-house, and they watched it narrowly. SKAGGS seemed to gain strength, but after midnight his breathing was very labored. At 4 o'clock next morning it was almost inaudible, and at 4:18 it stopped. SKAGGS had at last died. He never spoke after he was hanged. There was a little difference about the burial of the body. Mr. CHAPMAN, attorney, who had received an order from SKAGGS as to the disposition of the body, asked the Sheriff to inter it at the expense of the county. Col. KITCHEN said Mr. CHAPMAN and the doctors had contended that he had no right to interfere in the matter after the man had been cut down, and now he would have nothing to do with it, unless Mr. CHAPMAN declined to do what he considered his (Mr. CHAPMAN'S) duty. If he would not bury it he (the Sheriff) would get twenty men to assist at it without any expense to the county. Mr. CHAPMAN had the body interred. A grave was dug on the bank of Miller's Creek, outside the town, and SKAGGS was buried at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. Not far from where he was laid, the remains of three men who were lynched for horse-stealing during the war, were rudely interred.

THE SCALPING INDIANS.

Massacre in Texas—Ransom of a Mother and Five Children—The Scalp of a Murdered Father Thrust in the Faces of his Children.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, writing from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, under date of Aug. 20, says:

KICKING BIRD, LITTLE HEART, SANTANTA, SATANC, TIMBERED MOUNTAIN, LONE WOLF, with nearly all the Kiowa braves and their families and lodges and ponies, &c., arrived here on the 18th. They brought in Mrs. KOOGER and her five children, captured at Henrietta, Texas, on the little Wachita, last July, a special dispatch in regard to which was sent you at the time. They demanded $500 apiece for these captives. After they brought them in, Gen. GRIERSON ordered all the cavalry to saddle, fully arm and [illegible] [illegible] themselves in readiness at their stables for instant action. He then went to the Agency, a mile south of here, and demanded the captives at once, unconditionally and without ransom. The Indians gave them up. The Quaker agent subsequently paid $100 apiece for them. Several days ago KICKING BIRD and a delegation of these Kiowas came into the post with twenty-three mules which had been stolen from here by their band. They had a council at the Agency, and demanded $[illegible] for each of the captives, and on being told by Gen. GRIERSON that no ransom would be paid at all, they became exasperated, loaded their carbines, strung their bows, and told him that they would come some time and carry him off. The Quaker agent told them to go back to their camp and return with all their captives and people, and he would pay them something for the captives, but how much he could not tell. Before leaving, the Indians placed WHITE HORSE, a candidate for chieftainship, in front of the council, and said to Gen. GRIERSON and the agent, "This is the great brave that lately stole seventy mules right from under your noses, and scalped the three men near this post and shot into the cattle herd, and had the soldiers wild and running all over the country to catch him. We want you to make a chief of him for these great things. He is the man that captured the women and children, and killed Mr. KOOGER in Texas, and he was the greatest brave in the fight with the Sixth Cavalry in June and July, and has killed many Texans and burned many houses, and laid waste much country—make him a Kiowa chief!"

Yesterday, I saw this red fiend lay his loaded carbine on the counter at the sutler's store, and exultingly counted the hundred or more dollars' worth of sutler's checks which the order of the Indian Agent was procuring for him. He was "jabbering away" to a group of hideously painted devils, and buying fine, double three-point blankets, and other valuable goods, with the reward his conduct had obtained for him from the Indian Agent. This is no fancy sketch, but the honest truth! The savages—armed with breech-loading repeaters (Spencer and Henry carbines)—who crowded the sutler's store, and were buying articles our officers and soldiers could not afford, from the people's money, appropriated by Congress, and given them by the Indian Agent, were the ones that had been spreading terror through Texas, murdering, robbing, devastating and compelling settlers to break up and move South into thicker settlements. When the captives delivered on the 18th, arrived at this post, the sight of the troops greatly cheered them, but when they started for the agency, however, they began a piteous crying that melted every heart, and one of the Sixth Infantry was heard to exclaim, feelingly, in choking accents, "Only a wink, boys, to sick us, and, bedad, we'd have 'em!" It is approaching the time of year when the Interior Department distributes Indian annuities, and beside the prairie grass is dying and rapidly losing its nutrition. Hence the desire for peace. * * * Several children—the sole survivors of massacred families—are still captives. Mrs. KOOGER was formerly from near Peoria, Ill., and belongs to Mr. HAMPTON'S family. Subscriptions are being taken up, and officers' wives here are making clothing for them. Some of the officers decline to subscribe, declaring that if the Indian Agent is so far responsible for them as to pay ransom money for their delivery, he, or the Bureau he represents, is responsible for their losses, pecuniarily, and must make them good. The family will start for Peoria in a few days. A few days before their capture, all the other families at Henrietta had taken the warning given by the Sixth Cavalry, and removed to Montague, twenty miles south of there. At daylight, without warning, about a hundred Kiowas, having several captives, suddenly appeared before the house, while the inmates were dressing, they having just risen; the oldest daughter, seventeen years of age, was the first to see them; she ran into the house from the doorway where she was standing, and Mr. KOOGER, seeing the large number, knew at once that a massacre of his entire family would follow any resistance shown, and thinking to conciliate, he advanced fearlessly and with a hearty "How, how," he extended his hand to shake with them. A savage, in pretended friendship, seized each hand, and an instant afterward KOOGER was shot through the heart and head. In ten minutes more the family were mounted and tied on ponies, and when swimming the Watchita River near by, Mrs. KOOGER, after being thrown from her horse, was seized by two savages, who entertained themselves ducking her under water from time to time, almost drowning her, and much to the merriment of their comrades. Little CHARLEY KOOGER, a bright ten-year old, showed fight, and with a loaded musket had drawn a bead on one when his father went out to shake hands.

BASE-BALL.

Atlantics vs. Red Stockings—Victory for the Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The base-ball match between the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, was played on the grounds of the latter Club at this place, yesterday afternoon. The Atlantics went first to the bat, and were defeated by a score of 14 to 3. About 10,000 people witnessed the game, and great interest was manifested.

The Actors' Game at Tremont.

The contest between two nines, composed of members of the Companies at Wallack's, Booth's, and the Olympic Theatres, which took place yesterday at the Union Base-ball Park, Tremont, proved to be quite an enjoyable game, marked by several very good plays, as well as amusing instances of base-ball muffinism.

In the early part of the contest the game was quite close, the fourth inning closing with the total at 14 to 12 only; afterward, however, the side Captained by Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Wallack's, took a decided lead, and in the eighth inning so demoralized the Olympic party that they gave up the ghost and acknowledged themselves Prussianized. Among the best players of the game CHARLEY JEFFERSON—"Rip Van Winkle's" eldest—took rank, he putting out fifteen players, besides taking the lead at the bat with a score of thirteen total bases. WILLIAMSON also handled the bat well in the closing innings, and good catches were made by DALY, ROCKWOOD, LEONARD and QUINLAN. Another game is shortly to be played in which none but the regular actors will take part. We append the score:

OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	WALLACK'S.	O.	R.
Sutton, p.	1	5	Williamson, 2d b.	3	5
Stearns, c.	2	4	Daly, 1st b.	2	6
Brown, 2d b.	3	3	Jefferson, c.	1	6
Holland, 1st b.	3	4	Titusbrier, 3d b.	3	6
Crane, l. f.	3	4	Myers, p.	3	6
Decker, 3d b.	1	5	Quinlan, r. f.	4	5
Pratt, c. f.	4	2	Peton, c. f.	1	7
Leonard, r. f.	4	2	Snowden, s. s.	4	5
Rockwood, s. s.	5	2	Hamilton, l. f.	3	6
Total	27	25	Total	27	51

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	3	3	6	1	0	8	3	2	2	—25
Wallack's	0	3	6	5	6	6	0	20	5	—51

Umpire—Mr. HIGHAM.
Time—Three hours and twenty-five minutes.

The Disappearance of Two Brothers from Providence, R. I.—Discovery of Their Bodies.

The Providence *Journal*, of the 2d inst., says, in reference to the brothers OWENS, who recently disappeared from that city in a very mysterious manner:

"Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a boatman named GEORGE KING, while on his way up the river from Mark Rock, found a body floating off the south end of Starve Goat Island, about low-water mark. The body was floating face downward, had on a vest, satinet shirt, no coat, and was a good deal swelled up. He at once tied a rope to the body, put ballast in the water, and anchored it, after which he came up to the city and notified the Police. Officers J. OAKES and BUTTS went down in THOMAS ANGELL'S boat and brought the body to the bridge, and it was then conveyed to the Central Station. Here it was identified as the remains of JAMES H. OWENS. About 4 o'clock, two young men, named DANIEL CRAPON and JOHN TAYLOR, and two boys, named ROBERT TAYLOR and JOHN ARNOLD, were down the river, engaged in their occupation of "clamming." When about a quarter of a mile this side of Bullock's Beacon, they noticed a body floating in the water, with face down. They at once took their skiff, placed the body in it, and towed it up to the bridge, whence it was conveyed to the Central Station, and there identified as the remains of FREDERICK OWENS. The Custom-house boat hailed them while on the way up, and said that they had seen a body near Starve Goat Island, but were not able to get it, having no small boat. This was, no doubt, the body found by KING. The body of JAMES H. OWENS had a scar under the left eye, the eye-balls were eaten out, the head was otherwise bruised and bloody, and the swelled and discolored remains presented a frightful appearance. FREDERICK'S body was also swelled, and the head somewhat bruised, there being a bloody bruise in the back of the neck and another in the vicinity of the left ear. The arms were bent and the fingers cramped, as if but lately engaged in an absorbing struggle. There had been some small crabs on FREDERICK'S body when found, and some of the mutilation was, no doubt, done by these animals. There was a strong resemblance between the bodies, and as the two brothers lay side by side in the yard behind the Central Station, the sight was ghastly in the extreme. Mrs. OWENS took a slight glimpse of her husband, enough to identify him, but was persuaded not to take a full view of his horribly mutilated features. Coroner POTTER summoned a jury of inquest, which viewed the bodies, and ascertaining their identity and causing their effects to be taken from their persons, adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The remains were then delivered over to the relatives. As stated in yesterday's *Journal*, JAMES H. OWENS, who leaves a young wife, and a child about two years old, resided at No. 199 Richmond-street. FREDERICK boarded with his mother, corner Fenner's-avenue and Greenwich-street. Both were in the employ of FLINT & CO., on Broad-street."

Department of Docks—Resignation of Commissioner Smith—Henry A. Smith his Successor.

At the Executive session of the Dock Commissioners Thursday, Commissioner HUGH SMITH'S resignation, addressed to the Mayor, was read, and the Mayor's letter accepting it. Mr. SMITH resigns because his private affairs require his attention. The Mayor's letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: With great reluctance I sever official connection with you by now accepting your resignation as a member of the Department of Docks. I shall forthwith appoint, as your successor, a gentleman, who, however, will be likely to receive from you such portion of your experience and interest in the important work as your advice may give in your moments of private leisure. Otherwise I should hesitate in accepting your declination. And I can only hope that he will emulate in all respects the zeal, fidelity and enthusiasm which have characterized your connection with the City Government.

Very truly your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

HUGH SMITH, Esq.

After the reading of the foregoing correspondence, on motion of Commissioner WOOD, seconded by Commissioner HENRY, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Mayor has sent to the Department of Docks the copy of a letter to him from our late fellow Commissioner, HUGH SMITH, Esq., resigning his seat at this Board for reasons stated therein connected with his private and trust business, which resignation the Mayor has reluctantly accepted; therefore

Resolved, That this Board receives the Mayor's communication regarding the resignation of Mr. HUGH SMITH with the deepest regret.

Resolved, That during the five months in which he has occupied a seat at this Board of Docks his fellow Commissioners have learned fully to appreciate his sound judgment, energy, decision, and executive ability; and to feel how much they owe to his counsel and advice, in perfecting the organization of this Department; and feel that in losing his services the public is deprived of the services of an officer who has devoted himself, with the most untiring zeal and fidelity, to the discharge of the duties of his position.

Resolved, That HUGH SMITH carries with him into his more private life the heartfelt wishes of his fellow Commissioners of the Board.

The Mayor has since appointed HENRY A. SMITH, Esq., to fill the vacancy.

Extensive Fire in Beverly, N. J.—Destruction of a Woolen Mill—Loss $40,000.

A correspondent at Delanco, N. J., reports the total destruction by fire on Wednesday last of the large woolen mill of Messrs. BIRKHEAD & Co., which was situated on the road between Delanco and Beverly. The fire, which was discovered about two o'clock, is supposed to have originated in the dye-house, and spread within the space of a few moments, to the building occupied as a storehouse. In the latter building a large quantity of cloth, ready for shipment, was stored. Amid this combustible material the fire made rapid progress, and before night the stock and buildings were entirely consumed. The loss of Messrs. BIRKHEAD & Co. is about $25,000, upon which they have an insurance of $20,000, principally in Philadelphia companies. The buildings, which were owned by a Mrs. MASON, of Philadelphia, were worth between $15,000 and $20,000. Mrs. MASON is fully insured.

A large number of hands are of course thrown out of employment, and until the buildings can be again erected and work resumed, they will probably be the worst sufferers.

A Terrible Death—Two Men Suffocated.

Two laborers, JOHN HILL and STEWART HARDY, met with a terrible death in Warren County, N. J., near Changewater, on Tuesday last. They were engaged in repairing an old well, and HARDY went down first to do the work below, while HILL remained above. The long absence of his companion and the failure to get any response to calls led HILL to go to the bottom of the well to see what was the matter. He also failed to return, and their mysterious disappearance was investigated by other workmen, who were called from an adjoining place. A descent being made, both men were found dead at the bottom of the well, having perished, it is supposed, from foul air.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon much excitement was created in the vicinity of Trinity Church by the antics of a man upon the very summit of the lofty steeple. He crawled out of one of the small upper windows to the spire, and then, by means of the projections, gradually raised himself to the cross. His descent was yet more perilous than his ascent, and once he looked as if he were about to fall. He succeeded, however, in re-entering the window from which he first emerged, and the curious show was at an end.

About 180 boys and 100 girls, who are under the fostering care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this City, on Randall's Island, left the institution, early yesterday morning, under the charge of Commissioners BELL and NICHOLSON, and WM. H. STEPHENS, the Superintendent, on board the steamer Minnehaha, for Greenwich, Conn., pursuant to an invitation from Hon. WM. M. TWEED to visit him at his princely mansion. They spent the day there, and were sumptuously entertained.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the house mentioned, at WILLIAM F. BYRNES' mineral-water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 8 A. M., 68; 9 A. M. 70; 12 A. M., 72; 3½ P. M., 76; 6 P. M., 74; 8 P. M., 73; 9 P. M., 72; 12 P. M., [illegible].

The Mutual Boat Club, of Albany, and the Hudson Club, of New-York City, have agreed to have a second trial, and will row a three-mile straightaway race on the Hudson, starting from Pleasant Valley, opposite One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, and finishing at a point near Guttenburg, today, at 4 P. M. A boat will leave foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 3 P. M.

Detectives FARLEY and SIMINGTON, of the Central Office, last evening, arrested EDWARD STEVENS, upon a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, at the instance of District-Attorney GARVIN, charging him with stabbing WM. WEBB, of No. 522 Sixth-avenue. The prisoner is detained at Police Head-quarters.

EMMA JOHNSON, of No. 204 West Thirty-sixth-street, was shot, last evening, on the ferry-boat *James Fisk*, but not being seriously injured, was taken home by her friends. The case was reported to the Police by Dr. KNIGHT, who attended her.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The remnants of nearly 100 human bodies were found yesterday in the Park by the workmen engaged in digging trenches. Most of them were sent to the Potter's field.

The Free Reading Room of the Cooper Institute is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Last evening a colored man, known as Deaf CHARLEY, fell into the East River while at work on Pier No. 5, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

GEORGE SOMMERS, a laborer, forty years of age, fell dead, yesterday, while at work on the ship *N. & E. Gardner*. The Coroner was notified.

MARY J. BROWN last evening fell in Chatham-street and injured her leg severely. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

HULDA BERNARD, eleven years of age, of No. 219 Centre-street, was yesterday badly scalded on the shoulder by her mother's spilling hot coffee upon her.

BROOKLYN.

A young man named CHARLES JOHNSON, yesterday, in attempting to get off a Fulton-avenue car while it was in motion, fell under one of the forward wheels and had his leg so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary.

JOHN DIXON attempted to hang himself in the cellar of his mother's house, at the corner of Van Brunt and Wolcott streets, yesterday. He had attached a rope to one of the beams and stuck his head into a loop formed at the pendant end, and but for the timely appearance of his mother his mortal coil would undoubtedly have been shuffled off. The reason assigned by his friends for this absurd action, is that his mother insisted upon his marrying a girl named JULIA DIXON, whom he had seduced. The sensation experienced, however, is said to have driven all immediate contemplation of self-destruction out of his foolish head.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and ordered the City Treasurer to issue city bonds to the extent of $500,000, for the payment of county claims; they also ordered current bills, amounting to $17,000, to be paid. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Board of State Assessors in relation to the valuation of the taxable property in the County of Kings. A communication, stating that the quarters for women of the City Prison were inadequately supplied with water, was referred for consideration to the Jail Committee. The Board then adjourned.

Coroner WHITEHILL, of Brooklyn, held an inquest in the cases of Mr. S. GRAMBCH and her two children, burned to death at the fire on Graham-avenue, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday night last. The evidence of the proprietor of the burnt dwelling, Mr. WIEGAND, and also the testimony of Mr. ZINK, tended to incriminate JOSEPH NELSON, the keeper of the lager-bier saloon in which the fire began. NELSON was at once arrested to await the action of the Coroner's inquest, which was adjourned until Tuesday evening.

JOHN KEEGAN, foreman of the laborers employed by the Scrimshaw Paving Company, on Bedford-avenue, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for assaulting CHARLES GASSIDY with an iron rake on Thursday afternoon. CASSIDY, it appears, attempted to pass over some new-laid pavement, to which KEEGAN objected, and out of that objection grew a quarrel, the result of which was the assault in question.

The Jewish synagogue, Bath Israel, on Boerum-street, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and repainted at an expense of $1,500. The congregation numbers about seventy members, but the customary attendance is considerably in excess of that amount.

A fire, doing damage to the extent of $50, was started at an early hour yesterday morning in the Wallabout oil-works, on Kent-avenue, near Rush-street, by the explosion of a tank of naphtha. Two workmen narrowly escaped with their lives.

EDWARD MURPHY, residing at No. 15 Pearl-street, while at work in a stone-yard at the foot of Wolcott-street, yesterday afternoon, was dangerously injured by the falling of a stone upon his head.

The house of JOHN C. RYERSON, at No. 726 Warren-street, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon and robbed of clothing and silverware worth about $200.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice FULLER, of Morrisania, yesterday commenced the investigation of a complaint against JOSEPH PERCY, (said to be now holding a situation in the Sheriff's office, New-York,) for having made a brutal assault upon ROBERT ROBINSON, and bitten off a piece of the latter's nose, some time ago. The parties were perfect strangers to each other. ROBINSON entered a saloon to find a friend, whom he supposed to be there, and while engaged talking to another person, whom he was introduced to on that occasion, PERCY approached and wanted to fight ROBINSON, and without provocation made the felonious assault upon him. PERCY made his escape and eluded arrest until very recently, when he gave bail to await an examination now in progress.

JOHN SOHN, a German worth $40,000, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of his wife, for refusing to obtain proper medical attendance and nourishment for her during the sickness with which she is now suffering.

LONG ISLAND.

BENJ. C. WEBB, of Cutchogue, the young son of D. W. WEBB, mail-route agent on the Long Island Railroad, while playing with a straw cutter, on Tuesday, had the fingers of his right hand cut off.

JAMES RICHMOND, Internal Revenue Collector, seized a lot of whisky and gin, the property of CHRISTIAN KULL, of Greenport, Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a very mean attempt was made at perpetrating a joke in Jersey City. A body was seen lying opposite the railroad shops in Washington-street, and near the track. Passers-by were told that it was the body of a man who had been run over by a train, and that it was awaiting the arrival of a Coroner. The railroad authorities were informed of the supposed facts, and came to the place, when it was found to be only a man of straw covered with a suit of old clothes. It was doubtless an attempt by some mischievous persons to injure the Company.

The Board of Education of Jersey City has made arrangements for the opening of a school for colored children, at Hudson City, and it is also proposed to open a school for the purpose of teaching the English language to Germans. A committee has been authorized to purchase for the use of the schools not having pianos already, seventeen instruments, at a cost of $350 each.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS has had a heavy "horse case" in the Bergen County Court, at the present term, in the trial of which he was non-suited yesterday. On the 13th of June, 1869, he was driving over the Hackensack bridge of the Paterson and New-York Plank-road Company, with a fine blooded horse, [illegible] the horse shied at the loose board in the floor, and the [illegible] Marshal had been [illegible], he says. The colt caught his foot in a hole in the bridge, stumbled, became frightened and ran away. The Captain was thrown out and slightly injured.

The Paterson Board of Education is having its unpleasantnesses. At the last meeting, serious charges of swindling were made by Mr. [illegible] against the Committee of the last Board that had charge of the purchase of property for the Public Schools. In the election for Principal of the High School, there was a severe struggle, but after several ballots in which the vote stood eight to eight for Mr. C. S. HOSFORD and Prof. MCINTYRE, the latter was elected. Mr. W. J. ROGERS was appointed Principal of the Sandy Hill School.

The St. Barnabas Hospital Committee, in Newark, met Thursday night, and reported that there are at present fifteen patients in the hospital, and that the additional building now being constructed will soon be ready for use. Another physician, Dr. [illegible], was added to the medical staff of the hospital.

A number of policemen have been tried at Jersey City for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Board of Commissioners suspended FRANCIS MCCAULEY, of the Fourth Precinct, for twelve days, for being drunk. The other cases were disposed of with small penalties or dismissed altogether. The Police force at present is in a very good condition.

A Morristown paper gives a complete list of the fires supposed to be of incendiary origin that have occurred in Morristown during the past twenty months. The number of these incendiary conflagrations is twenty-one, and the total loss thereby, $88,300. Two more arrests of incendiaries have been made by the Morristown authorities. The names of the prisoners are IRVING WILLIS and WM. VAN HOUTEN. They were implicated by the confession of their confederates. Two others, also implicated, have disappeared.

An attempt was made, on Thursday night, to fire the building No. 40 York-street, Jersey City. It seems that one CHARLES REILLY had been obliged by his landlord to leave the premises, and, in revenge, he tried to fire the building by leaving a candle to set fire to some inflammable materials, so arranging it that the fire would seem to have been the result of an accident. No damage was done, but he was, yesterday, held by the city Judge to answer to the charge of arson.

ANNA COLLINS, seventeen years of age, who lived with her father and stepmother in East Newark, and works in CLARKE'S thread factory, was about leaving the factory yesterday when she fell to the ground and died immediately. She was removed to her home, where Coroner GREEN will hold an inquest. It is asserted that the girl's stepmother has treated her with great unkindness, and the inquest will probably divulge some facts in regard to the matter.

Ex-Alderman WHITE was yesterday thrown from his carriage, at Warren and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, and quite seriously injured about the head and body. His nose was broken and his forehead crushed, so as to leave him in an insensible condition.

A fire on Thursday night in Hoboken destroyed considerable property. The fire originated in a coal and wood yard on Garden-street, and consumed a blacksmith's shop and house adjoining. A new saw-mill was also completely destroyed. The loss amounts to about $10,000, and there is no insurance.

JOHN W. HOHLAND, of Orange-street Newark, a lieutenant in the Eighth New-Jersey Regiment during the war, died Thursday, and his funeral will take place on Sunday. The Eighth Regiment Veteran Association are expected to attend in a body.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estate of the late ALEXANDER UTTER, who committed suicide in Newark by hanging in his factory on Market-street. The property is estimated to be worth $60,000.

The First New-Jersey District Republican Congressional Convention will be held at Vineland on Wednesday next. The candidates for nomination are Mr. JOHN W. HAZLETON and Mr. JAMES H. NIXON.

Col. J. W. WOODRUFF, the Pay-master of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, has recovered from the effects of a sun-stroke received in July last, and has resumed the performance of his duties.

AUGUST JANSEN, who was charged with mutiny on board the *Cimbria*, lying at Hoboken, caused the arrest of the Captain and mate yesterday, charging them with assault and battery. They were brought before Justice CONKLIN, but were discharged for want of jurisdiction.

AARON DAVIS, a prisoner in the Burlington County Jail, has been fasting eight days with the intention of starving himself to death. The odor of a bowl of soup restored his appetite.

The loss by the fire which destroyed the Excelsior Mills at Matawan on Thursday is $5,000.

A gang of roving gypsies passed through Jersey City, yesterday, on their way to New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, the new commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, will leave here next week for Norfolk, where the *Severn*, his flag-ship, is undergoing repairs, and will sail from that port about the 15th inst. for the West Indies.

Inspector-Gen. Marcy, United States Army, has been ordered on a tour of inspection along the Northern frontiers by way of Detroit, Eagle Harbor, Duluth, &c.

Lieut.-Commander John C. Kennett is ordered to navigation duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 2.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¼	88
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅝	88⅝
U. S. 10-40s	85	85
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111½	111½
Erie Railroad shares	17½	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22⅝	22⅝

The *Times*, in its money article, thinks the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England might have gone safely to 3 ℔ cent. The rate of money in the open market seems to strengthen the idea.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed buoyant last evening, at 92 for the old issue, and this morning opened active at 92¼@92⅜.

PARIS, Sept. 2—Evening.—Bourse dull; Rentes 60f.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed firm. Middling Uplands opened at 9d. and closed at 9d.@9⅛d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d. and closed at 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken on export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 494,000 bales, of which 195,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 35,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 441,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet; Wheat, 10s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 9d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American. Flour, 24s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 29s. 9d. ℔ quarter for European. OATS, 2s. 10d.@3s. ℔ bushel. PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Common RESIN easier at 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt., closing dull. Spirits of TURPENTINE easier at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ℔ cwt. TALLOW dull. SUGAR quiet and steady. Refined PETROLEUM heavy at 1s. 5¼d.@1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. LINSEED-OIL quiet.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—COTTON—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 98f.; sales of the week, 2,815 bales; stock, 174,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; sales at 95½c.@96c. for Old; $1. 04½ for New No. 2, seller this month; during the afternoon steady at $1 05 for New, cash and seller September. CORN advancing and firm at 64½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 65c.@65½c. cash; 65¼c. seller last half of month. OATS advancing; sales at 36½c.@36⅝c. RYE steady and a shade firmer; No. 2, 61c. BARLEY easier at $1 10½@$1 11½ for No. 2. HIGHWINES stronger at 80c., wood, 90c., iron bound. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS active at $8 90@$9 75 for common to choice. Beef CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6 50 for Common Texas to fair Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,280 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,600 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 104,500 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 77,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT very dull; prime to choice Maryland Red, $1 45@$1 60; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 40; Common, $1 05@$1 20; White Wheat, $1 25@$1 60; Winter Red Western, $1 30@$1 35. CORN—White nominally at 90c.@91c.; Yellow, 95c.@96c.; Western White, 85c.@88c. Mixed Western, 80c.@83c. OATS scarce and higher; sales at 48c.@55c. RYE, 75c.@90c. Mess PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. BACON more active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15½c. HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY—More doing at 92c.@93c. COTTON—Stock light, which causes much firmness in prices; Middling, 20c.; sales, 820 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 1,017 bales; net receipts of the week, 50 bales; coastwise, 335 bales; total, 375 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales of the week, 1,089 bales.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—FLOUR dull and lower; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 30. CORN quiet; sales, car lots, 84½c.@85c. OATS quiet; small sales Illinois, 52c. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 for Bolted, and $1 90 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $5 50; to New-York, $4 80, and to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—56,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 25,600 bushels Oats, and 2,232,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,300 bushels Wheat, and 1,221,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Transactions limited and confined to lots of Extra Amber Indiana at $1 55. RYE quiet. CORN entirely neglected and nominal. BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS quiet; sales ordinary Old State, in lots, at 50c. CATTLE—Market today opened languid, but showed more activity at the close; receipts 4,040 head, 3,261 less than last week; highest price, 9¼c. for choice Kentucky steers; the range was from 5¼c.@9¼c. MILCH COWS very dull; supply exceeds the demand. SHEEP and LAMBS, with a supply equal to that of last week and an improved demand, prices for average quality good [illegible]. Lambs, 6½c.@[illegible]c. [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—FLOUR firm [illegible]. WHEAT [illegible]. CORN in [illegible] demand at 75c. OATS dull at 44c.@46c. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 78c.@80c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON in good demand. WHISKY firm at 89c.@90c.; demand light. TOBACCO dull and drooping; sales, 47 hhds. at $5 50@$21 40 for frozen Trash to good Leaf. Mess PORK dull at $27 50@$27 75; small sales. LARD dull and held at 15¾c.; jobbing sales only. Bulk SHOULDERS in good demand; sales, 180,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., the latter for heavy; Sides held at 14½c.@14¾c., no sales. BACON in good demand; sales at 14½c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. for Clear Sides; holders generally ask 14¾c., 16¾c. and 17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c.@[illegible]c. EXCHANGE firm; par buying.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 4,609 bushels Corn, 128,000 bushels Oats, 49,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—47,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. Railroad SHIPMENTS—18,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS very firm, with an upward tendency. FLOUR heavy and 25c. lower. WHEAT inactive; sales 2,500 bushels New No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24. CORN dull and steady; sales 12,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c. OATS dull and nominal at 42c. for No. 2 Western; 46c. for No. 1 Toledo. RYE nominal at 80c. BARLEY nominal. PEAS inactive. SEEDS steady; $6 50 for Timothy. HIGHWINES held at about 94c. PORK dull at $29. LARD dull at 18¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 20c.; Middling Gulf, 20½c. FLOUR dull; Extras, $5 75@$6; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 37½@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull and weak; Indiana Red, $1 40; Western White, $1 45@$1 47. RYE, 88c.@90c. CORN dull; Yellow Western, 93c.@95c.; Yellow Pennsylvania, 96c.@97c. OATS sell at 50c.@52c. for New Pennsylvania; $1 45@$1 50 for Western. COFFEE scarce. SUGAR held firmly; fair and good Refining, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; No. 12 D St., 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS—Very small business. WHISKY steady; Western Iron, 95c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON firmer at 17¾c.@18c. for Middling. HEMP dull and unchanged. BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales No. 2 Red Fall at $1 17@$1 13; strictly Prime at $1 17@$1 18. CORN dull; Choice, 70c.@73c. OATS firmer at 40c.@44c. bulk; 39c.@43c. sacked. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 @$1 10. RYE dull at 72c. HIGHWINES quiet at 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $28@$28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD nominal. CATTLE active; sales at $2@$6 25. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls. Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—FLOUR firmer, and in demand; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; Mixed, 90c.@95c.; Yellow and White, 90c.@92c. OATS—Ohio River, 45c.@50c.; St. Louis, 53c.@54c. BRAN, 95c.@$1. HAY—Ohio River, $24@$26 50; St. Louis, $28. PORK dull; Mess, $30. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS, 24½c.@25c. LARD—Tierce, 17¼c.@18c.; Keg, 19c.@20c. SUGAR dull; Yellow Clarified, 13¼c. MOLASSES dull; Plantation, 25c.; Prime Reboiled, 40c. WHISKY, 92c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@18c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 129; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 116¾.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—COTTON—The market today is active; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Sea Island nominal; sales today, 300 bales; sales of the week, 700 bales; receipts, net, today, 152 bales; of the week, 1,388 bales; 3,478 bales added of pickings, samples and other Cotton not previously counted, making total 5,244 bales; exports today, coastwise, 522 bales; of the week, 2,511 bales; stock on hand, 2,822 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices firm; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 450 bales; net receipts, 371 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; total, 375; stock, 2,109 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,032 bales; coastwise, 51 bales; total, 1,083 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 4,875 bales; coastwise, 3,517 bales to New-York, 950 bales to Boston, 145 bales to Philadelphia; sales of the week, 3,600 bales.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 19; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN declining; No. 1, 69½c.; No. 2, 68c. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 6,300 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls. Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 81,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy; sales at $1 05 for No. 1; 96c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 39c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 62c. for Rejected. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm at $1 01 for No. 2. FREIGHTS quiet; 6c. to Buffalo; 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—COTTON dull and unchanged; receipts, 36 bales; exports, 178 bales; sales of the week, 594 bales; stock, 4,324 bales; exports of the week, 7,045 bales. CORN, 77c.@82c. OATS, 50c. PORK, $30. LARD unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c. Sides, 18¼c.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON—The market today is very firm, holders asking higher rates; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales today, 400 bales; of the week, 1,400 bales; net receipts today, 25 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; total, 75 bales; net of the week, 145 bales; coastwise, 1,229 bales; total, 1,374 bales, exports, none; stock on hand, 4,000 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 102 bales; coastwise, 2 bales; total, 104 bales; stock, 10,012 bales; net receipts of the week, 516 bales; increase by actual count, 1,210 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; total, 1,739 bales; exports, coastwise, 740 bales; sales of the week, 200 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—COTTON—The market today is firmer; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 100 bales; of the week, 375 bales; receipts, net, today, 275 bales; of the week, 1,426 bales; exports today, coastwise, 456 bales; of the week, 1,226 bales; stock on hand, 1,216 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 2.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling nominal at 17¼c.; net receipts, 22 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 307 bales; net receipts of the week, 480 bales; exports, coastwise, 556 bales; sales of the week, 20 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON in moderate demand and prices firm; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@15c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 41 bales; stock, 4,800 bales; net receipts of the week, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 568 bales; sales of the week, 150 bales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—WHEAT more active but lower; No. 1 Red, on spot, $1 21; seller first half September, $1 22; No. 2 Red, on spot, $1 19. CORN—Sales No. 1 at 73c. OATS, 42c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 25; Refined held strong at 23½c.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Extra firm; Medium grades declined 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 42; No. 1 at $1 36; Amber, $1 31. CORN, 75c.@78c. OATS, 42c. BARLEY firm at $2 for No. 1.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 18c. FLOUR, GRAIN and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 88c.@89c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 65 hhds.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 31½c.; Strained RESIN quiet at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 17c.@17½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—COTTON strong and operations small; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 160 bales; receipts, 185 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Safes, vaults, banks, stores, residences, stables, &c., protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection in the world never broken thoroughly by burglars. Nine years' experience without a failure. Thousands who are using it testify to its merits. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

READY.—KNOX'S Fall hat for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Hazy	62
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	70
Portland	S.	Foggy	68
Boston	S. W.	Clear	70
New-York	S.	Clear	77
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	76
Wilmington	S.	Clear	76
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	72
Richmond	E.	Clear	72
Charleston	E. S. E.	Clear	82
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	81
Augusta	E.	Cloudy	78
Oswego	S.	Clear	74
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	64
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	67
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	77
Mobile	S. S. E.	Cloudy	75
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	79
Key West	—	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—E. L. Holcombe, W. S. Green, Mrs. C. C. Beasley, Mrs. C. C. Green, J. Cronin, C. B. Wescott, J. M. Carr, Geo. T. Anderson, Jas. Russell, Wm. Moore, Capt. L. E. Pearce, A. M. Sawyer, F. Hendress, J. G. Pittman, J. F. Nelson, B. Neustadt, J. Yost, H. Elkan, J. J. Harman, W. R. Chester, Jas. West, J. W. Hansman, Miss Mary Tresser, Hon. W. Schley, Mrs. T. H. Laird and 2 children, J. Thompson, R. E. Drown, H. B. Crosby, B. McLaurin, Mrs. J. Cronin and child, Miss Cronin, Mrs. H. Devany, Dr. Fish, J. R. Fish, Dr. W. N. King and wife, Miss Mary H. King, Mrs. M. A. Bless, Mr. Matthew and wife, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:25 | Sun sets.....6:30 | Moon sets...11:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:25 | Gov. Island...2:12 | Hell Gate...3:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brains, Philadelphia.

Ship Robinson Crusoe, (Br.,) McLeod, London, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Blencathra, (Br.,) Bonan, Lough Foyle, C. L. Wright & Co.; S. Morton, (Br.,) Pattie, Stettin, George A. Phillips & Collins; Jose Amell, (Sp.,) Maig, Barcelona, B. Puig & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Churchill, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Wheatland, Bursley, Baltimore, Dowley, Corners & Co.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Evans, Falmouth, for orders, George F. Bulley; Samson, Williams, Monsevis and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Musca, (N. G.,) Giese, Cow Bay, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fortuna, (Br.,) Borda, Jr., Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Sheila Brown, Liscom, Sorland, Dearborn & Co.; S. A. Holbrook, (Br.,) Tucker, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; L. W. Armstrong, Wright, Arecibo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Renshaw, Sylvester, Havana, R. A. Robertson & Co.; H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Lizzie H. Kimball, Lunt, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Sunnyside, Parsons, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Star, Crowell, Boston; William D. Magam, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; S. F. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Vincent L. Wallace, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel, S. C. Loud & Co.; M. Plator, Blizard, Wilmington, Del.

Arrived.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Aug. 21, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds with a heavy head swell up to the 30th ult.; afterward moderate and clear weather. Aug. 21, off Tory Island, passed an Anchor line steamer, bound E.; 22d, lat. 55 27 N., lon. 13 23 W., passed steam-ship Sidonian, bound E.; Sept. 1, lat. 40 47, lon. 67 30, signaled steam-ship Scotia hence for Liverpool; same date, passed the Guion steam-ship Nebraska, do. for do.

Steam-ship Virgin, (of New-Orleans,) Sheppard, Washington and Alexandria 72 hours, in ballast to J. F. Patterson. Came to this port for repairs.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Brave, (of Jersey,) Lucas, Yokohama April 7, with tea to John Caswell and Co. Passed Anjier May 27; Cape Good Hope July 2; Sighted St. Helena July 19; crossed Equator July 31, lon. 31. Had light winds and calms; made 4,000 miles in 20 ds. in the trade winds.

Bark T. K. Weldon, Weldon, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Kilvey, (of Swansea,) Kenward, Port Talbot 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. 19th ult. on Newfoundland Banks, spoke schr. Helena, (Br.,) from Halifax, N. S. Had heavy W. N. W. winds and W. S. W. gales to the Banks.

Brig H. H. Seavy, Shea, Manzanilla, via New-London, with sugar to J. H. Winchester.

Schr. J. K. Mundel, Robinson, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Amsdel, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Black Diamond, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Mead, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henrietta Wilson, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Harry & Ned, Green, Newark, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. S. Selsey, Gandy, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. A. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Tucker, Tucker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Minnie, Heaney, Providence.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. Sterling, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Albany, for Derby.
Schr. W. D. B., Morton, Amboy, for Portland.
Schr. Helen Barnes, Farris, Fall River.
Schr. D. A. Berry, Walter, Providence.
Schr. J. Truier, Davis, Providence.
Schr. A. V. Bergen, Lambson, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. Maria, Barber, Westerly, for Rondout.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Alida, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Perker, New-Haven.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. steamers Leopard, from Philadelphia; Saxon, from New-York; brig Redowa, from Rosario.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. bark Anthea, from Sunderland.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Relief, of New-York, from New-York, for Nantucket, to haul off brig Poinsett, ashore on the south side of Nantucket, and sld. schrs. Sophia Wilson, J. C. Patterson and Elwood Doren, Boston, Philadelphia; A. C. Buckley, Davenport, do.; A. Terrill, Lane's Cove, do.; Seneca, Plymouth, New-York; Kate McLean, ——, do.; Alligator, Calais, do.; J. S. Lane, Providence, Portland; Clara, Boston, Baltimore; Lodowick Bill, ——, for Lyme.

Sld. schrs. Sophia Wilson, Alligator, A. Tirrell and J. C. Patterson.

1st—Arr. schrs. Sidney C. Tyler, William Walton and Daniel S. Mershon, Boston, Philadelphia; Maria Foss, Portsmouth, New-York; Sea Bird, Gloucester, do.

Sld. all before reported, except the schrs. Union, J. S. Lane, Kate McLean, Lodowick Bill and William Walton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Arr. Carlisle, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sld. bark Gaselle, for Iquique.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—The steamer Pioneer arr. from Philadelphia, and the W. P. Clyde cld. for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—The steamer The Queen, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. today.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—The steam-ships Tarifa and City of Dublin, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS

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$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

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